Weather

Weather fine but variable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 31.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.5 and 44.4.

The China Press
大陸報

Mail Notices

FOR America-Europe, Mar. 2, Str. Venezuela. Mail closes: Registered 11 a.m., Ordinary 12 noon.
FOR Europe via s.s. Kashmir Mar. 4.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Ecuador, Mar. 5.
FROM Europe and way ports, s.s. Paul Lecat, Mar. 4.

NO. 2603 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年正月初十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

BANKS THAT DENIED CHINA LOAN LAUDED BY STUDENTS

British, American And French Institutions Are Thanked For Action

PEOPLE BENEFIT

Messages Say Erstwhile Advances Only Aided Military Chiefs

That by refusing to advance money on the proposed new £5,000,000 loan to Peking, the American, British and French banks have won the friendship of China's 400,000,000 population is declared by local students in two messages addressed to the American, British and French Ministers to Peking and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the International Bank and the Banque Industrielle de Chine yesterday. The letters were signed by the National Students' Union and the Shanghai Students' Union.

The text of the message to the Ministers follow:

"We have this day addressed to the Shanghai and Hongkong Bank, the National Bank and Banque Industrielle de Chine the attached letter:

"We feel that this has been a great triumph for the democratic will of the Chinese people and we look forward to continued support of our work by the banks representing your countries. You have proved your true friendship to the people of China in refusing to make the loan which would only be used to keep the country in civil war and to aid the military chiefs in their despicable efforts to enriching themselves at the expense of the masses. In refusing to make this loan you have won the friendship of our people."

BANKS ACTION SEEN AS AUGURY OF GOOD FORTUNE

The letter addressed to the banks reads:

"It was with great pleasure that we noticed that your bank preserved the friendship between the people of your country and the people of China by failure to support the militaristic despotism of this country by making a five million pound loan on Chinese New Year. It is to us an augury of good fortune that you have on this New Year sided with the democratic will of the Chinese people. Your country has taught us political democracy but often in your dealing with the Chinese people you have forgotten the high principles for which your country has stood. This year you have not forgotten. This year you have maintained in China the slogan of righteousness for which thousands of your fellow countrymen gave their lives in France. For that we thank you.

"We have today sent you the following telegram:

"'Students express gratitude your failure to support militarism in China by five million pound loan.'

STUDENTS FIGHT FOR PATRIOTIC GENERATION

"We have sent it because we feel that all who desire peace on the Pacific should support us in our work, which is not, as has been so often, stated a destructive movement, for it is building up in China a new generation of patriotic citizens who feel that in a republic, all the people must have a voice and that that voice shall be expressed in the national and international policies of the government. We do not stand for civil war; we are opposed to any disorder in the land. We favor a strong and independent China which shall develop the Commerce and industry of the country, which shall make it possible for all the nations of the world to trade here and for our citizens to trade everywhere in the world. But how can there be peace in the land, how can there be trade and commerce and industry, with bandit chiefs forcing upon us a militaristic despotism, aided and abetted by unfriendly foreigners who view our natural riches with lustful eyes!

"By refusing to lend money to the Peking government you are winning in China the friendship of the Chinese people, and after all, your commerce and your business will be prosperous not through the support by a government in Peking but with the good will and the friendship of all the people of China.

Thomas M. Osborne, Ex-Sing Sing Head, Quits Navy Prison

Washington, February 12.—Thomas Mott Osborne, commandant of the Portsmouth naval prison, has resigned from the naval reserve. Captain Taussig has requested a board of inquiry to investigate the record of over two thousand men returned to service from the Portsmouth naval prison during the war, Osborne's recommendations and the effect of his policy on the general efficiency of the navy. The navy department has not yet acted on the request for a board of inquiry.

Thomas Mott Osborne has long been an advocate of prison reform and in 1913 spent several days in Auburn, N. Y., prison as a convict in order to study prison methods. He was appointed warden of Sing Sing prison, N. Y., in 1914, and served a year in that capacity. He was indicted by a grand jury for alleged mismanagement of the prison, but the case never came to trial.

BURGLAR CAUGHT WHEN HE ENTERS OFFICIAL'S HOME

Assessor Blackburn Captures Man Who Has Looted Western District

WAS UNIQUE WORKER

But Broke Window Of Veranda Once Too Often; Property Recovered

The burglar who operated so successfully in the Western District last month that the police deemed it necessary to issue a warning against him in the public press has been caught.

There are two reasons for his appearance at the Mixed Court yesterday morning. One is the athletic ability of Mr. A. D. Blackburn, British Assessor at the Mixed Court, and the other is that Mr. Burglar insisted on paying his third call to the British Consulate Compound. Not long ago he called at the residence of Mr. G. W. King, magistrate in the British court, and got away with an alarm clock among other things. He also visited the room of Cadet Bourne of the police force and Cadet Bourne lost clothing and uniforms and things.

SURPRISED IN ACT

But the burglar pulled a boner early yesterday morning for he had curios and silver and other valuable household articles, the property of Mr. Blackburn, all packed neatly, preparatory to making a hurried getaway. And just as the stage was set for the big exit, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn returned home.

Mr. Blackburn saw the burglar. He made a grab for him. The burglar suddenly decided that the veranda was safer territory. Mr. Blackburn was fast on his feet, too.

The burglar and his pursuer reached the high wall which surrounds the consulate compound and long legs proved the former's undoing as the British assessor grabbed the dangling ankles and hung on, while Mrs. Blackburn railed a policeman who happened to be passing. The police whistle called other constables and soon the burglar was on the way to the Central police station.

He appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday morning and was remanded for the British assessor—perhaps it should be said "the other British assessor."

LONG POLICE SEARCH

In the meantime finger prints were taken and inquiries made by detectives, the combination establishing that the man captured is the same who had looted houses in the Western district and paid at least two previous visits to houses in the British consulate. Evidence obtained aided in recovering some

(Continued on Page 5)

Canada Subsidises Vancouver Drydock 700 Feet In Length

(*Reuter's Service*)

Ottawa, February 22.—The Government has decided to subsidise the construction of a new dry dock at Vancouver which will be 700 feet long and will accommodate the largest vessels running between Canada and the Orient.

YAWATA IRON WORKERS WIN CONCESSIONS; RESUME WORK

Situation At Japansse Plant Is Returning To Normal

FIGHT NOT OVER

Settlement Reached Is Said To Be Only Of Temporary Nature

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, Feb. 28.—Life is gradually returning to normal at Yawata. The troops which had been sent to preserve order took no action but merely stood by. Thanks to the intervention of members of the "Society for the Maintenance of Japanese National Ideals," a temporary settlement of the matters in dispute has been reached.

This society consists of the Kyokaku who are a class to themselves and are very influential among working men. The officials, though non-committal, showed a willingness to concede a ten-hour day and an increase of wages. The latter point, however, is a difficult one, as the dissolution of the Diet has delayed the passage of the budget, but the officials will no doubt devise a means of meeting this demand.

ENFORCED ARMISTICE IS FROWNED UPON

Commenting on the situation the Yawata Mainchi says: "It is very doubtful if the workers will remain quiet long. When the last strike ended we were afraid that it was an armistice and not a permanent peace. An armistice based on mutual understanding may last and even lead to peace, but an enforced armistice, never.

"From many sources we gather that the authorities showed a lack of sincerity towards the workers' demands and that their ambiguity and evasion which were not unaccompanied by a high handed policy utterly disappointed the workers, driving them to desperation.

"The authorities seem to believe that the voice raised by the strike leaders does not represent the whole of the workers. How can we know if this is so? In a country like ours, where there are no trade unions and no labor organisations for the purpose of conducting collective bargaining it is inevitable that the few should lead and the many follow. On the other hand the workers must refrain from violent action.

"STRIKE BUT DO SO IN ORDERLY MANNER"

"Strike they may, but it must be in an orderly manner. That is the only way to win, otherwise the public will not sympathise with them. The public knows whether their claims are just or not. No government is strong enough to withstand public opinion, when it is behind a just cause.

"We sincerely hope that the Government will try to meet the workers demands, if they are just and reasonable."

Osaka, February 28.—Work was partially resumed at the Yawata ironworks this morning.

Urges Immigrants To Learn English If They Want To Vote

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 22.—Speaking at a dinner at the Bulgrave Institution in celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Mr. T. R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, declared that immigrants ought to be required to learn English before becoming electors.

President Wilson Withholds Action On Railrood Bill

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, February 25.—The White House announces that the President will not act immediately on the railroad bill, which he has ten days to sign.

Washington, February 22.—After a debate lasting four hours yesterday the House of Representatives approved the Railroad Bill in the form of a compromise.

VAMPED!

TOKIO EXPLAINS DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE DIET

Government Sees Danger In Present Efforts Of People To Extend Suffrage

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, February 27.—The Government has issued the following statement on the subject of the dissolution of the Diet:

"Extension of the franchise has twice been effected and last year's revision has not yet had an opportunity of trial. The attempt to secure a further revision this year is based upon thoughtless extreme amendments, framed without consideration for the affairs of the Empire, and it has produced a disturbing movement which is likely to constitute a menace to the present social structure.

"A situation has arisen which not only involves the question of an extension of the franchise but may be regarded as having a grave bearing on the future of the State.

"There is no doubt that the proposed franchise measures would be rejected by the House of Representatives, but in view of the grave character of the problem the Government has been obliged to ask the Throne for an order of dissolution of the Diet, in order to appeal to the fair and impartial judgment of the people."

The Independent and Opposition newspapers generally disapprove of the Government's action in dissolving the Diet.

Congressman Asks Full Investigation Of Lansing Incident

Washington, Feb. 14.—Robert Lansing, whose resignation as secretary of state caused a furore in official circles, today is absent from the state department offices and is understood to be preparing to go to his home at Watertown, N. Y. Representative Mason introduced a resolution in the house of representatives, calling for a full investigation by the affairs committee of "this tempest in the teapot."

Representative Moot introduced a resolution asking congress to disapprove of the action of President Wilson.

Bandit Chief Offered Many Rewards To Free Dr. Shelton

Yang Tien-fuh, bandit chief, has been offered virtually everything he asked from the Governor of Yunnan including pardon, military title and permission for his men to return to their homes without fear of the law—everything except more rifles and ammunition—if he will release Dr. A. L. Shelton, American Missionary doctor kidnapped by him on December 31. The Governor of Yunnan apparently does not care to trust him with more weapons and ammunition.

This is the substance of a letter to Mr. Frank Garrett, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, Central China Mission, Nantungchow, Ku., from Mrs. Shelton, in which the wife of the American now held by the bandits ascribes the abduction of her husband to the hope of the bandit chief to win his own freedom and have the price on his head removed. Through the courtesy of Mr. Garrett, THE CHINA PRESS is enabled to reproduce a copy of Mrs. Shelton's letter, which gives, for the first time, some of the details of Dr. Shelton's plight. It reads:

Yunnanfu, Yun.,
January 30, 1920.

Dear Mr. Garrett:

It is quite right not to secure berths for us as we are very uncertain of everything just at present. Dr. Shelton is supposed to be a guest, but at first as soldiers were sent, he had to travel twelve to fifteen hours day and night, at one time or in one day, and had no clothing but what he had on, and no bedding but his horse blankets, and food I do not know what.

When the soldiers were withdrawn and he was brought to within reach of the Consul and French priest, I sent bedding and the priest sent him some bread, the first he had tasted for many days. It is one month tomorrow since he was captured, and I think every day he will be here.

Yang Tien Fuh was in a desperate state with a price upon his head and he took this way to secure aid from the Government. His wife and family were demanded and have been sent. He asks full pardon for his men to return to their homes, which is granted. He is demanding a title and with his men to serve in Szechuen which is also being granted. Last he also asks 200 rifles and some ammunition and the governor does not want to grant that.

The French Consul has handled the affair in a most masterly way and has been most kind. So has the English Consul. So indeed have all the friends here. As the result of a joint telegram I received a message from Peking today to say that a military attache was being sent, so I'm hoping they will hurry and get it finished before he arrives.

I have been to the Governor with the French Consul, but am afraid I couldn't hurry him. Thanks for your sympathy and prayers.

Yours cordially,
MRS. A. L. SHELTON.

NEW JERSEY SOLONS PASS BILL FOR 3½% ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Trenton, N.J., February 25.—The New Jersey House of Assembly has passed a bill fixing 3½ percent as the legal limit of alcohol in beverages.

POLITICAL LABOR PARTY WOULD HURT LABOR---GOMPERS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, February 22.—Mr. Gompers has written to Mr. William Mitchell, the Labor leader at Indianapolis, that the formation of a political Labor party would be detrimental to the interests of Labor.

TAIKOO OFFICIAL REVIEWS SHIPPING HISTORY OF EAST

Son Of Butterfield And Swire's Founder Dinner Host To Chinese At Palace

An interesting outline of shipping history in China for the past half century was given last night on the occasion of a dinner at the Palace Hotel given to a large gathering of Chinese business men by Mr. John Swire, whose father founded the Shanghai office of Butterfield and Swire. About 200 were present at the banquet which was arranged in connection with a visit Mr. Swire is making to various enterprises of the company in the Orient.

Taikoo, the Chinese appelation of the firm name of Butterfield and Swire, has long been known in the commercial world of the Far East and as Mr. Swire in his address said it is now more than 50 years since the firm became active in China.

FATHER BEGUN HERE

When his father opened the Shanghai Office, he said, it was merely to act as agent for the Blue Funnel Steamers, owned by Mr. Holt. Later steamers were placed on the Yangtsze run and these were followed by the China coasters. All these vessels were owned by the China Navigation Co., organised by members of the firm.

Later the Taikoo Sugar Refinery at Hongkong was opened the speaker said, and in spite of constant expansion it was unable to meet all demands. A fire insurance company, he said, was then started and was also well patronised.

He said it gave him intense pleasure to meet the Chinese friends and he asserted the success was of Taikoo was to be attributed to the friendly relations between Taikoo and to Chinese customers.

BUILDING NEW SHIPS

He stated that at the Hongkong Taikoo Docks and in England several dozens of new vessels are under construction and these will provide ample shipping facilities for the merchants in China.

He paid a glowing tribute to the assistance rendered to Taikoo by Mr. Chun Ko-liang, Compradore of the Shanghai office, Mr. Mo Kwon-yuk, Compradore at the Hongkong, Mr. Cheng Yick-

(Continued on Page 5)

VLADIVOSTOK NEW CAPITAL OF SIBERIA UNDER LENIN

Social Revolutionaries And Bolsheviki Have Apparently Merged

JAPAN ACCUSED

Evidence Of Violation Of Neutrality In Gaida Revolt Charged

BUTCHERY BARED

31 Radicals Said To Have Been Murdered By Kolchak Force

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*).

Vladivostok, February 27.—The Chairman of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee, M. Smirnoff, has telegraphed from Irkutsk to the Zemstvo here that the Soviet Government recognises the Vladivostok "Political Center" and authorises it to act "in an All-Russian capacity."

Shanghai, February 28.—The telegram received from Reuter's Vladivostok correspondent this morning stating that the Soviet Government has "recognised" the Vladivostok Zemstvo Administration and "authorises" it to "act in an All-Russian capacity," i.e., as a unit of the All-Russian Soviet system, is regarded in authoritative quarters in Shanghai as of the first significance.

Although the precise relationship of Vladivostok to Moscow is not specified, the development is interpreted as equivalent to the submission of the Social-Revolutionaries to the Bolsheviks and the virtual extension of Lenin's sway to Vladivostok.

JAPANESE TROOPS AROUSE ANTAGONISM

Vladivostok, February 27.—The continued presence of Japanese troops in Siberia forms the sole theme of the leading articles in the newspapers here and the tone of these editorial comments is growing daily more antagonistic to the Japanese.

In the light of the evidence of certain documents belonging to General Rozanoff which have been found since the General's flight, the newspapers accuse the Japanese of un-neutrality in the Gaida revolution and they express general mistrust of Japanese intentions.

Shanghai, February 28.—The Czecho-Slovensky Dennik the official organ of the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia, throws further light on the butchery of the Social-Revolutionary hostages carried off by General Syceff, Admiral Kolchak's lieutenant, on evacuating Irkutsk early in January.

The paper states that these hostages, 30 men and one woman, all prominent Social Revolutionaries, were first taken, bound together, with ropes, by steamer down the river Angara to Baikal station. Their guard consisted of 30 officers and 35 men. Here they were landed and were left for the night herded together in the 3rd class station waiting room.

CLUBBED TO DEATH ON DECK OF SHIP

Next morning they were once more taken on board the steamer which proceeded out into the lake. Then one by one the captives were brought up from below, dragged to the stern of the ship, stripped naked and after being subjected to cruel tortures were finally clubbed to death with iron crowbars, used for icebreaking. The steamer returned to her anchorage at Baikal station at 5 in the afternoon. The victims' clothes and effects were divided, not among the men, but among the officers.

The Czecho-Slovak organ adds that one of the most prominent authors of this butchery was a notorious Bolshevik police spy who is described as of English origin.

American Kidnapped By Mexican Bandits Is Finally Released

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 22.—It is stated that Mr. Adams, the American superintendent of the American-owned mine at Avalos, who was recently kidnapped by Mexican bandits when they looted the mine warehouses, has now been released. No details are available.

ARGENTINE LABOR STRIKES LAID TO HIGH LIVING COST

Wages 66 Percent Higher Than In England And Expenses 83 Percent Greater

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, Jan. 2 (by mail).—Argentina has been the scene of numerous strikes in the past few months. In general these are attributed to the high cost of living, particularly to prohibitive rents for poor families. One economist declares that wages here are 66 percent higher than in England while the cost of living is 83 percent greater.

Twelve thousand employes in various trades, including shipyard workers and harbor workers have been on strike in Buenos Aires. There have been predictions of a general strike in this city and the police have made preparations to deal with violence. It is reported that 25 motor cars fitted for machine guns have been ordered from the United States.

Some of the strikes have been attended by violence. Two workmen who failed to join the strike of shipyard workers were murdered.

POLICE AFTER AGITATORS

General strikes have taken place in Mendoza and Cordoba. In Mendoza, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, business was paralysed for a week by a strike which grew out of the discharge of several school teachers, alleged to be anarchistic in their teachings. It has been charged that the police transported some of the agitators into an arid and uninhabited section of the province and left them there without food or shelter. This caused a fierce debate in Congress, resulting in the appointment of a congressional committee to investigate the Mendoza situation. President Irigoyen was criticised by Socialists and opponents of the administration for refusal to remove officials alleged to have given ground for the strike.

A general strike in Cordoba, a city of 135,000, was caused by a wage dispute between a tramway company and its employes. There was some shooting and rioting. The garbage collectors went on strike and the refuse littered the streets making the city a fearsome place. The strike ended when the tramway company made concessions.

INSURANCE MAN IS ORDERED TO RESTORE FUNDS

Judgment Given In Favor Of Venus Life For Agent's Expense

The case raised in the Mixed Court by the Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd., against one of its insurance solicitors, Loh Ngoh-sung, for misappropriating premiums collected by him in Foochow, was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Tsang who gave judgment against the defendant for the sum of $1,653.27 with interest from August 15, 1919 to date of final payment, also dismissing his counterclaim against the company for alleged wrongful imprisonment.

At the last hearing Dr. H. C Mei, counsel for the Venus Life, in summarising the evidence, stated that the defendant took pride in the fact that he spent his principals' money by admitting that he took over $1,000 of their premiums to entertain his friends and that his counsel, Mr. P. M. Linebarger, had misapprehended the seriousness of the case by lightly suggesting first that it was a dispute between the defendant and his uncle, then again that it was a controversy between the plaintiff's foreign manager and the defendant, and that it was usual for insurance agents to take their principals' money to entertain.

Dr. Mei draw the court's attention to the fact of the defendant's admission of liability first to the company's officers and then again to Detective Sergeant Yorke, who arrested him on the criminal charge of embezzlement, and that such a declaration to a police officer who was absolutely impartial as between the parties was proof positive of guilt and the admission as proved must lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the defendant had taken what did not belong to him.

Commercial Outlook In Chile Improves

(*Reuter's Service*)

Santiago, Chile, December 26 (by mail).—The commercial situation of Chile has very much improved in the last months of the present year and a general tone of business briskness prevails as shown by the increase of orders for imported goods and the augment of the bulk of exportation. Nitrate, the leading article of Chilean export, has been raised in price and all the production of the present year is sold.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Ten dollars was the price paid by Tsen Ching-han for toying with the whiskers of a Sikh policeman.

British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Loh heard the officer's tale of woe.

It appears that the constable saw a crowd of Chinese blocking the highway and ordered them to move on. One of the party, Tsen, resented the mandate of the limb of the law and entwined his fingers in the Sikh's beard.

"I was saving the face of my wife," explained the culprit.

* * *

Jettisoning their deck loads, Dzung Ong-foh and Ling Tsung-foh cast aside a major portion of their clothing while fleeing from the police after they had looted the residence of Ng Suh-noen and thereby hangs this tale.

Dzung was cold and put on a superlative quantity of clothing that evening. But when he was forced to show his heels to th law he found that it encumbered him.

With life, liberty and happiness on the horizon he recklessly cast aside three jackets and gained speed.

But he forgot to unburden the pockets of his garments before leaving them in his wake.

Detective Sergeant Kilkenney happened along about then and did a little Sherlocking. In the pocket of one of the jackets he found a pawn ticket that identified the culprit, who promptly implicated his accomplice.

Dzung will remain in prison for one year, American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui decree, and Ling will do a bit of twice that length.

Two South American Nations Joined By New Aerial Service

Tri-Weekly Schedule Adopted Between Buenos Aires And Montevideo, Uruguay

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, January 7 (by mail).—A tri-weekly aeroplane passenger service has been inaugurated between this city and Montevideo, Uruguay, by the French aviation mission. No charge is made for the trip, the passengers being selected by invitation, but early in February, it is expected that the service will be operated by the Franco-Argentine Aerial Transportation Company which will charge a fare. The mission will dispose of its equipment to the company which, by establishing this service, will be the pioneer aviation company in South America.

The aeroplanes make the trip across the mouth of the River Plate to Montevideo, which takes a fast river boat 10 hours, in about an hour and a half. Machines carrying 25 passengers or more, are expected from France for use in the regular commercial service.

The Clock And Calendar In The Skies

BY ST. ARGA ZER
(Shanghai College)

Moon's Phases for March, Shanghai Time:

Full Moon: March 5, 4:59 a.m.
Last Quarter: March 13, 1:33 a.m.
New Moon: March 20, 6:42 p.m.
First Quarter: March 27, 2:31 p.m.

Venus is a Morning Star, rising about two hours before the sun. She is coming nearer and nearer to the sun and is not favorable for observation. Mars is a late Evening Star and may be seen before midnight. Jupiter is high in the eastern sky at sunset and Saturn is about thirty degrees below him, and favorable for observation. Between the two is the fixed star, Regulus, at the end of the handle of the Sickle.

THE NORTH STAR

This will be a very favorable time to turn to the North and study the circumpolar stars. The first star we want to know and recognise at any time is the North Star. It so nearly marks the spot that our earth's pole points to that, and in spite of the earth's daily rotation, the star remains practically in the same spot. It cannot be seen from points near the equator, nor south of it, but in all lands north of it this star is always the same. Other stars rise and set; we see them at one time of the year in the evening, at another time in the morning, sometimes not at all: but like a faithful sentinel the pole star is always in its place; and even in the day time, could we but see it, it is shining right there. That is why travelers in the desert and sailors on the sea always look up to the North Star to find out what their bearings are. And because all eyes are fixed upon it, it may be called, "The cynosure of all eyes;" and that, perhaps you know, is the origin of that expression, used when a person is much in the public gaze. For the North Star, in the old mythological story, marked the "tail of the Little Bear," in Greek, "Cynosura."

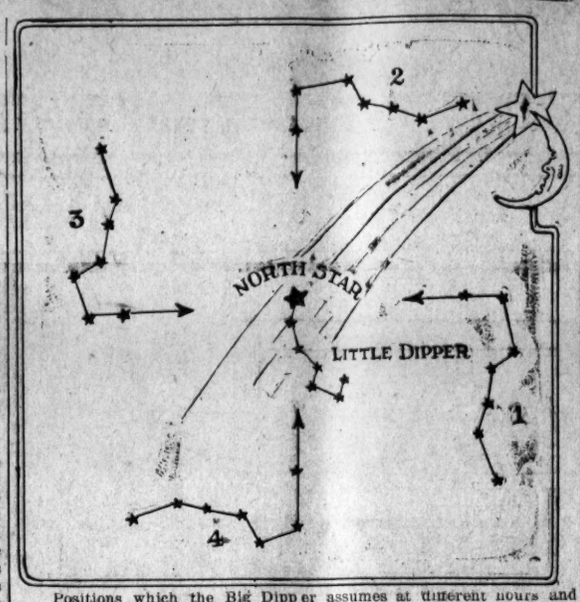
But how can we know which is the North Star? Look all around until you see the Big Dipper. Any one knows that. Four stars form the bowl and three make up the gracefully curved handle. Now the first two stars of the bowl are called the Pointers, for they always point to the North Star. These Pointers are not always in the same position, for they keep turning around the North Star as their center.

THE BIG CLOCK

On the first of March (see illustration) soon after 6 p.m. the Pointers are straight off to the right of the North Star; at midnight on that date they take their position vertically above it; at 6 a.m. they are on the left; and at noon, if we could see them, they are directly below the North Star. So you see we have a sort of huge clock, of which the Pointers are like a hand, turning around once in twenty-four hours. But they are not the same all the year round. Taking the hour of eight o'clock in the evening as a convenient time, about February 1 the Pointers are exactly to the right of the North Star; about May 1 they are vertically above it; on August 1 they are straight to the left; and on November 1 at that hour they are once more directly below it. Thus they keep their nightly watches of the hours and they also mark the seasons of the year. In places as near the equator as Shanghai we cannot see the Pointers very well when they are directly below the North Star.

HOW FAR AWAY?

The Pole Star is itself very interesting. Its distance from us is said to be 276,000,000,000,000 miles. That is a bigger number than some of the children can pronounce. Since our distance from the sun is nearly 93,000,000 miles, we see that the North Star is about 3,000,000 times as far. Usually we do not express such great distances in miles, just as we should not quote the distance from Shanghai to Peking in inches; though even the distance clear around the earth would be a less number of inches by far than the number of miles to the North Star. So we must use a larger unit of measurement. The popular unit that is used for measuring the distances to the stars is the distance that light travels in one year. How far does light travel? If a big searchlight could be turned on at San Francisco on a high enough tower, and observed from a balloon over Shanghai, it would be seen practically instantaneously; for light can go seven times the distance around the earth in one second of time. Thus in one hour light would travel more than 600,000,000 miles, and in a year it would pass over six trillions of miles. Needless to say, the human mind is unable to conceive of such distances. And it takes the light from the North Star forty-seven years to reach us.



Positions which the Big Dipper assumes at different hours and at different times of the year. E. G.,

(1) March 1, 6 p.m.
April 1, 4 p.m.
June 1, Noon
Feb. 1, 8 p.m.
(2) March 1, 12 p.m.
April 1, 10 p.m.
June 1, 6 p.m.
May 1, 8 p.m.
(3) March 1, 6 a.m.
April 1, 4 a.m.
June 1, 12 p.m.
Aug. 1, 8 p.m.
(4) March 1, Noon
April 1, 10 a.m.
June 1, 6 a.m.
Nov. 1, 8 p.m.

To avoid confusion the Little Dipper, or Bear, is indicated in only one position as it appears on March 1, at 6 p.m., corresponding to Fig. 1.

A little study will supply other dates and hours. At what hour will the pointers be above the North Star on May 1?

A TRIPLE STAR

The North Star is not one of the brightest stars. It is not even half as bright as Regulus, which is the dullest of the first magnitude stars; and Sirius is more than thirty times as bright as the North Star. The Pole Star is not alone for it has two companions, too faint to be seen even by the largest telescopes, but discovered by means of a spectroscope in 1889. One of them is very near the North Star and revolves around it in four days; the other is more distant and takes twelve years, the same length of time that it takes Jupiter to go around the sun. In fact, these dark companions of many stars resemble planets in some respects. Are they the abodes of life and intelligence? is a question that affords room for interesting speculation.

BIG DIPPER (or BIG BEAR)

The seven stars of the Big Dipper form a most interesting constellation. They are all of the second magnitude, like the North Star, except the one at the junction of the bowl and the handle. In ancient times people were not so prosaic as now, and they saw in that group of stars not the humble kitchen utensil (a dipper was perhaps an unknown article) but a great bear. The three stars of the handle are the tail, the remaining four represent a part of the body, but we have to look elsewhere for the head and feet, which are not very clear. Surely, they had imaginations in those days, and their fancy likewise furnished stories about this bear and the Little Bear, whose tail marks the Pole Star, that would fill a volume.

In other countries of Europe this same group of stars is called a Plough; in England it was Charles' Wain, or Wagon; while the Hindus look upon it as a bed, with three thieves, who have come to steal the jewels of the person sleeping on the bed. They are fleeing, after having pulled one corner out of place. When people lived much in the open and had nothing but their bare eyes to study the stars, they had to amuse themselves with inventing such stories about them, which are still interesting on account of the light which they throw on social conditions in bygone days. But now by the aid of telescopes and spectroscopes astronomers are busier than ever, learning real facts about the heavenly bodies so far away and seemingly of so little concern to us.

THE MIDDLE OF THE HANDLE

With the naked eye you can see a faint companion near Mizar, the middle star of the handle, called Alcor by the ancient Arabs. The word means "test," and it was used as a test of their eyesight. The Hindu bride is made to look for it on her wedding night, and if she can descry it, it is looked upon as a favorable omen. But Mizar itself is a fine telescopic double, which can be seen with a three-inch telescope. Then with the spectroscope the brighter one of these two is found itself to consist of two stars, so close together that even the largest telescopes cannot separate them. These two big stars, together more than a hundred times as big as our sun, revolve around a common center of gravity, at a distance of 25,000,000 miles from each other, in a period of twenty days. They are less than one-third the distance from each other that we are from the sun. Their distance from us is nearly five million times as far as the earth is from the sun, and the light from these stars requires all of 75 years to come to us.

Hog Island Plant Is Purchased By U.S. Shipping Board

Washington, Feb. 15.—The United States Shipping Board has reached an agreement to take title to the Hog Island ship building plant from the American International Ship Building Company, paying $1,700,000 for the land and $2,000,000 for cancelled contracts.

"Economy," Said Washington, "Makes Happy Homes and Sound Nations—Instill It Deep!"

There's a clear track before the young wage-earner who has learned how to BOSS HIMSELF—

Who believes in the gospel of clean, honest WORK—

Who knows HOW TO DO WITH—and has the moral courage TO DO WITHOUT!

Industrious habits, and a growing fund in the SAVINGS BANK, in time will land him ON TOP!

Open a savings account TODAY!

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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Spalding Red and Black Dimple Golf Balls

75 cts. each 75 cts.

$8.00 per dozen $8.00

5% Discount for Cash 5%

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14 Nanking Road, Shanghai

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANTS

Importers—Exporters—Shippers
General Insurance

Announce the removal of their offices from 10 The Bund, Shanghai, to 6 and 7 Foochow Road, March 1, 1920.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Special Sale of

PERAMBULATORS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Best English Manufacture

Colors: Blue, Green, Fawn, etc.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S

FIVE YEARS AGO

"WHAT would you do in case of engine trouble?" "I don't know," says the owner of a Hupmobile; "I've never had any."

For example. During the last five years a Hupmobile car, owned by a Shanghai business man, was driven more than 25,000 miles. In all that time the motor did not need to be opened once.

This record does not surprise other Hupmobile owners. They all know that their engines are of the one type that improves with use.

Therefore, before buying a car of any other make, please see the Hupmobile, and judge for yourself.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

SILK BUYERS ARE HESITANT OWING TO HIGH PRICES

Merchants Meeting With Slower Fall Goods Response And Retailers Are Cautious

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, Jan. 23 (by mail). —The extraordinary rise of $2 a pound in raw silk to a level of more than $18 a pound for the better grades of Japanese silks has led to marked hesitation in buying. Manufacturers are assured by the large receipts in this country for the eleven months ending in November that there is no scarcity here warranting the advances and rather than go on making committments, they now prefer to wait. Thrown silk was advanced $2 a pound during the week, making advances of $4 a pound since the first of the year.

Merchants who are showing lines of silks for fall are not meeting with as good a response from buyers as they looked for. Retailers are especially cautious in making committments at present prices, which are far from the level that must prevail later on if replacement costs are to be secured. Jobbers have also been going slow, few being willing to order more than half their normal requirements. The manufacturing trades are taking in goods due and are not ordering freely for the future.

TRADE IS NERVOUS

Some lines of taffetas offered for fall are bringing $3.50 a yard, as against a pre-war normal of 80 cts. and this rise on a staple plain cloth fairly measures the advances merchants are now asked to pay. With the added costs of raw silk this year still greater advances must be made and the nervousness in several quarters of the trade is marked.

A strike at an Allentown, Pa., mill that has been going on for some time in an effort to secure advances in wages and a reduction in working hours has been settled by an agreement to reduce the working hours to 52½ weekly, instead of 55. The strike that brought on the closing of several ribbon mills in Patterson, N.J., is still on and efforts are being made to effect a compromise that may result in the workers returning early next week. Aside from these outbreaks labor conditions seem to show a little improvement.

Imports of silks are steadily increasing but importers say they are unable to secure as satisfactory deliveries from France as they would like. It is stated that large quantities of silk goods are under order for the American markets in Japan.

GARAGE OWNER TO BE HELD FOR DRIVERS' ACTION

British Supreme Court Holds Employers Responsible For Employees

Garage companies that rent cars for public use are responsible for injuries to passengers in accidents even though they disclaim such responsibility in printed notices on the hire chits used, according to a decision given yesterday in the British Supreme Court by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the personal injury suit of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Aubie Turner and their Chinese servant against the Shanghai Garage Company. In the decision Mrs. Turner is awarded the sum of Taels 2,000 and the Chinese servant is awarded $400.

The suit grew out of an accident on the Route Pichon on June 4 last when a car of the defendant company driven by one of its chauffeurs crashed into a tree by the roadside. Mrs. Turner and the Chinese servant were both so seriously injured that they had to be sent to hospitals.

One important part of the defense put forward in the action was that the company could not be held blameworthy by reason of the printed notice on the hire chits which reads:

"It is distinctly understood that we take no responsibility for any injuries caused to passengers through the fault of the chauffeurs or otherwise."

In dealing with this point the court held that the commonly accepted purpose of chits used by garage companies was to record the time of hiring and discharging cars and the amount of hire paid for them and that a passenger should not be held to be bound by the printed condition nor be expected to have read it. It was pointed out also that commonly such chits are not produced until after a contract for the use of a car has been carried out.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the plaintiffs in the case and Mr. W. S. Levinson for the defense.

Bail Is Fixed In Manslaughter Case

Four defendants accused of manslaughter in connection with the death of a Chinese as the result of a fight in a tea shop several weeks ago were released on cash bail of $3,000 each yesterday by the Mixed Court. Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang sat in the case.

A special hearing was ordered for the trial of the accused.

It was stated that the fight arose over the fact that the deceased refused to pay 90 cents for some opium he had smoked.

Italian Troops In Port On Way Home From Siberia Post

Second Transport Expected To Arrive In Shanghai On Monday

One thousand Italian troops on their way home from service in Siberia spent yesterday and part of Friday in Shanghai and sailed last night for their native land. They are on the England Maru.

Another troopship, carrying about the same number of Italian soldiers, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow. It will remain here a day, possibly two, before continuing its journey.

Obituary

REV. WILLIAM MARTIN, M. A.

Funeral services for Rev. Wm. Martin, M. A. were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. The Reverend John Darroch officiated both in the Chapel and at the graveside. The chief mourners were his son and daughter.

The pall bearers were Messrs W. Craig Martin, J. J. Dunne, J. V. Starr, J. E. Feely, H. C. Norman and Gardner. A large number of sympathetic friends were present.

Floral tributes were beautful and many, including those from the American Foreign Insurance Association, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Feely, Messrs. Arnold Brothers Company, Union Church of Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig Martin, Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mr. Arthur B. Martin, Mrs. R. C. Whitnack, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Norman, "Chemsic, Paul and Rex," Mr. and Mrs. E. Sheldon Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cairus, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gray, Mrs. G. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs D. A. Van Kleeck, Mr. and Mrs John Prentice, Mrs. V. de Carvelho, Mr. Ivan Dolgorouckoff Mr. R. J. Gill, Mr. C. V. Starr, and Mrs. J.J. Dunne, Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Austen, Mr. A. W. Sherreff, Mr. A. F. Zane, Arnold Brothers Company Insurance Department staff, Mr. Y. Z. Tsiang, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moller, Mr. Jacques Meyer, Mr. Alex. E. Meyer and Mr. T. C. Wong.

Mr. I. B. JESSELSON

Funeral services for Mr. I. B. Jesselson were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday. Pastor Schultze conducted the service.

Mrs. J. M. BOTELHO

Funeral services for Mrs. J. M. Botelho were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday following prayers at the Church of the Sacred Heard. Wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. C. Me de Scuna and family and several others.

Wayne Johnson Is Nominated Solicitor Of Internal Revenue

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson has nominated Wayne Johnson of New York to be solicitor of internal revenue.

Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Gets-It" Leaves Toe As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Gets-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for

Put 2 drops of "Gets-It" on, and smile!

shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pains, and a quick end for any corn or callus. "Gets-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no troublesome plasters, no wrapping of toes. "Gets-It" dries in a second or two. That is all. As easy to do as signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you peel it right off with your fingers while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Gets-It" is the biggest selling corn-remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Asiatic Agents.

"GETS-IT"

2nd Floor.

38 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

SCARCITY OF RAW STEEL HANDICAP TO METAL MARKET

Few Finishing Mills Able To Accept New Business Before April

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 24, (by mail).—Steel is active but the supply inadequate. Finishing mills are running at less than 90 percent because of inability to secure raw steel. Few are in a position to accept new business before April. Quotations are in many instances nominal, except for distant deliveries. The shortage of bars, sheets, and plates is severely felt. Wire nails have gone to $4.25 and $4.50 per keg. The Administration is seeking nails for nearby shipments but could secure only 42,000 tons out of 280,000 wanted. Pipe mills have increased prices of oil piping $7 to $10 per ton.

Consumers are eager to cover requirements of iron as far ahead as possible and considerable tonnage has been booked for the last half. There is very little available for the second quarter and none for the first. Prices are irregular but have advanced slowly during the week. Production suffers for lack of coke and from car shortage.

COPPER MARKET QUIET

Copper has been quiet. Second hands who have been carrying 20 cent copper for some time are now anxious sellers at 18¾ cents. Producers adhere to their old quotations of 19¼ to 19½ cents for first quarter and 19½ to 19¾ cents for second. The export price is nominally 20 to 20¼ cents, but sterling exchange is too low for business.

Lead is quiet and easier.

Zinc is quiet and easy. Export business died with the drop in exchange.

There has been a fair demand for tin. The New York market, however, has weakened to about 1 cent below the London equivalent, due to profit taking by dealers.

Antimony is still strong and active. Sellers now ask 11 cents for wholesale and 11¼ cents for retail lots.

To Offer Prizes For Serum To Prevent Foot, Mouth, Disease

Aagentine Government Anxious To Save Cattle Herds By Inoculation

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, January 7 (by mail).—The Prevalence of foot and mouth disease among the cattle herds in Argentina has prompted the Government to draw up a bill to offer prizes for any person inventing a serum with which cattle can be successfully inoculated against the disease.

News Brevities

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson has been named honorary secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Branch of the Navy League vice the late Mr. George Lanning. Mr. Lanning had held the position nine years.

* * *

Miss Ruth Paxson, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, will be the speaker at the Missionary Prayer meeting at the Union Church Hall on Monday, at 5:15. The subject is to be the "China Home Missionary Movement." Dr. J. Walter Lowrie will preside.

* * *

Mr. H. Chatley will open the discussion at the meeting of the Quest Society tomorrow at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall. The general subject will be "Wealth" and Mr. Chatley will open a discussion of the possibilities of power being distributed in proportion to social service

* * *

At the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Gamewell will read a paper on "Personal Experiences in the Mountains of Yunnan." The speaker will exhibit a collection of curios from Yunnan and Chinese girls will be dressed in the tribal costumes of the province. Tea will be served at four o'clock. The meeting will be held at the Carlton Cafe.

* * *

Mr. Theodore Sorensen will deliver a lecture Thursday afternoon at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on "Thibetan Buddhism." The lecture will be illustrated by several rare Thibetan paintings. The meeting is to start at 5:30 o'clock and will be open to the public.

* * *

Today is the fifth Sunday of the month and there will not be five Sundays in February again until 1948. Five are also due for February of 1976. Forty years ago, in 1880, there were five Sundays in February.

* * *

The Reverend E. C. Lobenstine and Mr. T. Sorensen will speak at the regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association to be held at the Union Church Hall Tuesday night. There will be a social gathering at 7 o'clock and the business meeting is to start an hour later. Mr. Sorensen will read a paper on "Missionary Work In Thibet" and the Reverend Lobenstine is to speak briefly of the development in the China For Christ movement.

* * *

Mr. S. W. Wolfe, honorary secretary of the Quest Society, announces that the membership roll has not yet been filled. New members this year are: Miss E. Levis, Captain G. Carter, Messrs. G. Caudron, E. J. Commissariat, G. B. Fryer, R. A. Kelly, S. S. McKee, J. Mencarini, Gilbert Peet, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Rev. C. J. F. Symons and Mr. E. S. Wilkinson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer will return to Shanghai Tuesday on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela.

Service Men Urged To Keep War Risk Insurance Policies

Lapse Is Not Serious And Can Be Remedied, United States Veterans Told

Former American service men are urged to keep their war risk insurance in a statement issued yesterday by Mr. C. V. Starr, general manager of the American-Asiatic Underwriters. Mr. Starr says:

"We are in no sense authorised to represent the Government War Risk Bureau and our interest is only to see these men take advantage of the fact that the government has made it possible for them to carry their insurance during the rest of their lives at less than cost, in recognition of the services which they rendered.

"The fact that a man's insurance has been allowed to lapse is no serious matter, as he still has the privilege of reinstatement simply by paying two month's premium and subscribing to his belief that he is in as good health as he was at the time of his discharge from the army."

Insurance issued men in the army was in the form of yearly renewable term policies. These can now be converted into the usual commercial forms.

Pennsylvania's Coal Production In 1919 Drops To Low Level

Anthracite And Bituminous Output Declines But Soft Product Regaining Normal

(*Reuter's Service*)

Philadelphia, January 28 (by mail).—Production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1919 was the lowest in seven years. There were mined 86,200,000 tons, compared with 98,826,000 tons in 1918.

Bituminous coal production reached the lowest level since 1915, with 458,063,000 tons, nearly 21,000,000 tons less than last year.

The soft coal mines in the first week of January reached normal for the first time since the miners returned to work after the strike agreement. Production was 107 percent of normal. This is a larger rate of production than for any similar period of the history of the Geological Survey, which gave out the figures.

ROLLING STOCK SEIZED AS WAR BREWS IN HONAN

(*China Press Correspondent*)

Kaifeng, Honan, February 26. —Excitement over the possible clash of arms in or near Kaifeng still grows apace.

For two nights soldiers have been moving secretly to some place for defense. Villagers in the outlying districts have been forced to give up their carts and all animals of a draft nature to move the army and some have suffered beatings when they refused. There is great anxiety among the natives. Evidently there was an effort to strengthen all the approaches to the capital.

Cannon are being hauled today to the ramparts of the powder magazine in the south suburbs of the city. It is reported that the blind people are panic stricken because they fear in case of battle they can not run away.

On the other hand, there is talk of a compromise. It is said that Tuchun Chao Ti is willing to allow Wu Kwang-hsin to act as civil governor in case the present incumbent can hold the military governorship.

CABLE TO U. S. RESTORED

The cable between Guam and Midway has been repaired and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company announced yesterday that telegrams are now being accepted for America.

There is no delay at present.

Come to our Office

and let us convince you that in investing your savings or your spare cash in the purchase of land in Shanghai and its immediate vicinity, you are not running the slightest risk.

BUY THE LAND

and then watch your purchase grow in value.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE

Corner of Kiangse and Nanking Roads.

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CAFE PARISIEN

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High Class

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
AND
SUPPERS

Our celebrated

JAZZ ORCHESTRA

Plays in the Ball-room for Dancing every evening

and on

Tuesdays and Thursdays

for

Tea Dansants from 5.15 p.m. sharp to 7.15 p.m.

We serve a business men's tiffin for 75 cents

F. Davies
Managing Director

Avenue Edouard VII

WALK-OVER

SMART FOOTWEAR

Attractive styles in all colors and combinations—in strict harmony with the most authentic style creations for Spring wear—New styles to be found only at the WALK-OVER STORE.

Boots or Shoes on models of chicness, refinement and taste—they show the practised touch of a master hand.

You are cordially invited to inspect them.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"

24 NANKING ROAD

Southern Cotton Growers Predict Short 1920 Crop

English Spinners Buying Up American Acreage With A View To Guaranteeing Sufficient Production For Their Mills

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, Jan. 23 (by mail).—Interest in new crop prospects is beginning to attract more and more attention in the trade as the season advances, and views based on the information thus far obtained would seem to point towards another short crop. At least, such is the opinion that Southern cotton leaders would have the trade accept.

The President of the Texas Farmers Union, for instance, urges that "under no circumstances should the average of cotton in 1920 be increased over last year." He declares that a ten million bale crop next season will easily sell for 40 cents but if the farmers persist in producing 15 million bales they will sell the first ten million bales for 20 cents or less and will "receive nothing whatever for the additional five million bales."

SHOWS TREND

This, of course, is an extreme view, and looks ridiculous to cotton men here, but nevertheless illustrates the efforts that will be made by certain interests through the South to cut the next crop. At the same time conditions already exist in some sections that point towards a reduced acreage regardless of what the farmers might like to do.

Thus, continuous rains in West Texas have prevented any farm work and advices say that even without further rainfall it will be six weeks before plowing can begin, and that farmers are advertising for tenants.

A letter from Blackville, South Carolina, predicted a yield under 13 millions bales, claiming that labor continues to leave the farm for work in the cities and that the supply of fertiliser will be less. Boll weevil, moreover, will scare farmers in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina into planting less cotton, according to this correspondent, while banks have notified farmers and merchants that they will make no advances on crops where cotton is the sole crop planted.

On the other hand, a New Orleans firm claims to have advance information that shows farmers and planters intend to put in a large acreage this year if labor can be found for that purpose. Georgia farmers are buying mules and tractors with a view to active work in the fields, although peanuts will be grown in many places at the expense of cotton.

BUYERS HOLD BACK

In the cotton goods section of the market buyers are gradually showing less willingness to go on bidding up prices. There is a feeling in all quarters that the Government, through its control of certain financial conditions, will frown upon further advances in commodities and that the time is fast approaching when a halt must be called in the upward trend of prices.

There has been a noticeable tendency not only in dry goods circles but in most others as well, to magnify anything that would give a bullish aspect to trade. People have been told by the shoe interests and the clothing trade and meat dealers that further advances are inevitable, but nothing is said about accumulating supplies, nor the strong resistance which retailers are showing towards paying the higher prices being asked. This, however, is having its effect in banking circles and is likely to be reflected in other directions before long.

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

It has already checked bull activities in cotton to some extent, and the trade is awaiting further developments along this line. English advices claim that spinners there are well covered and the same reports have been received from some of the American mill districts, all of which tend to intimate that spot demand may fall off at the very time when the farmer is beginning to get ready for his new crop.

Reports are current that English cotton spinners have been and are now buying up cotton lands in the South with a view to securing beyond question, a supply of cotton for the increasing production of their mills. Several large tracts have already passed into their hands, and the English government is encouraging cotton growing in the colonies wherever possible. Increasing demands are also being made for cotton of about 1 1/8 inch staple for the automobile trade. It is estimated that upwards of 400,000 bales will be needed for such purposes this year. A good deal of this, however, will be Egyptian and Peruvian cotton.

Amblyopic Ex Anopsia

(Loss Of Vision From Disuse).

By Dr. F. M. Geusburger., Oph. D.

An eye is amblyopic when the ocular media are clear and the error of refraction is not enough to account for the low visual acuity of that eye. The trouble may be due to some disease, whereby the optic nerve, or beyond, does not transmit the impressions received by the retina to the visual centers of the brain.

If this is true, there is no way to bring good vision to that eye. On the other hand, the amblyopia may be the result of non-use, i.e., for some reason that eye has never learned to see well, or has forgotten how to do so. Where there is a squint, one eye is apt to be amblyopic from disuse and, of course, it is the eye which deviates. It sometimes also happens that an eye is amblyopic and yet it does not deviate in any direction, and that is when there may be great possibilities of restoring good vision if seen early, and only then.

In order to bring good vision to the amblyopic eye, when the patient is still young, the eye must be made to do work. To achieve this, the good eye must be shut off by a shade or a bandage a certain amount of time each day, and the weak eye forced to read, wearing the correct glass, of course.

If the weak eye cannot read ordinary type, then the headings of newspapers and the large types in advertisements in magazines can be practised on. If this is carried on in the proper way, it will readily be seen how well the weak eye will adapt itself to work, providing, of course, one has not waited too long and practically nothing can be done then to save the amblyopic eye.

If, at the end of a certain length of time, one finds there is no improvement and that both eyes do not work together, there are other exercises to be tried, which might work wonderful results.

Should a person have one good eye and one which he considers "bad," he should never close the "bad" one reading or doing any close work, as in time the "bad" one will close its vision from nonuse, but he should find out the trouble and the cause of the trouble and have it corrected as soon as possible.

Burglar Caught When He Enters Official's Home

(Continued from Page 1)

and locating other property stolen from the places robbed.

The police warning, published in the press of January 24, read:

"He enters houses through a veranda window. One method is to open shutters by removing a slat so that an arm can be inserted and the bolts pulled and then to cut a whole pane of glass out of the window.

"Another method, when the shutters cannot be opened because the space between them and the windows is too small for the arm to be inserted, is to remove a shutter slat, cut out a piece of window glass, insert the arm, turn the knob and so open the window.

Which method was used early yesterday morning was not learned but Mr. Blackburn's capture means that the ordinary window and shutter fastenings will now fill the bill.

Taikoo Official Reviews Shipping History Of East

(Continued from Page 1)

chee, Compradore of the Tientsin office, and Mr. Li Hsing-yuan, Compradore of the Hankow office. He expressed the belief that the good friendship between Taikoo and its Chinese patrons is a symbol of friendship and co-operation between China and Great Britain.

A toast was drunk in honor of peace and prosperity of China.

A fitting response was made expressing satisfaction with the Taikoo services in all its enterprises. A toast was drunk to the good health of the host and the continued prosperity of the Taikoo hong.

Mr. Francis Zia acted as interpreter for the host.

A series of amusement items followed consisting of Chinese and foreign juggling and moving pictures. A photograph was taken of the gathering.

SIR JOHN JORDAN WILL LEAVE FOR HERE TOMORROW

French Minister Boppe To Succeed Him As Doyen Of Diplomatic Corps

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, February 28.—Sir John Jordan leaves for Shanghai on Monday morning.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Maritime Customs, and the British Chamber of Commerce, entertained Sir John Jordan at a farewell reception at Sir Francis Aglen's residence yesterday afternoon, Sir Francis Aglen, in the course of a speech, wished the departing British Minister bon voyage and happiness and prosperity in the homeland. Sir John Jordan made a feeling reply.

A brilliant round of farewell entertainments to Sir John Jordan ended yesterday evening with a private dinner party at Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's residence.

The question of who shall succeed Sir John Jordan as doyen of the diplomatic corps has been finally settled by M. Boppe, the French Minister, assuming the position.

Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister, and Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the Danish Minister, were unable to accept owing to their forthcoming departure, while the Russian Minister, Prince Koddacheff, declined for other reasons. Seniority then rested with M. Boppe who has secured the permission of his Government to take up the doyenship.

Exports From Asia In November Total Over 112 Millions

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 23 (by mail).—The exports from Asia for November amounted to $112,343,618, including Japan $51,608,147, China $15,071,653 and Hongkong $1,233,305. The exports for the same period totalled $59,459,131, including China $9,475,553, Hongkong $2,124,837, and Japan $34,439,990.

BANQUET FOR SEVERN

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, February 28.—The Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet last night in honor of Mr. Claud Severn, the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Severn is leaving for home on leave today.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Municipal Investment Bank

Office: Finance Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council
24B Kiangse Road (Telephone Building), Shanghai

MARCH DEPOSITS

May be paid in on any of the following days:—

MONDAY,	**MARCH**	**1**
TUESDAY,	**,,**	**2**
WEDNESDAY,	**,,**	**3**
THURSDAY,	**,,**	**4**
FRIDAY,	**,,**	**5**

COPIES OF THE RULES MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

An Ideal Method of Saving and Investing Money at One and the Same Time!

KFEP WEAK HEART UP TO ITS WORK

Cardiac Ailments Found To Be A Most Prevalent Cause Of Death

New York, Jan. 22.—Cardiac ailments are far more prevalent than is generally suspected, while ignorance of this fact is a matter of surprise, since the danger from this class of maladies is fully understood, according to a pamphlet issued by the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease from their new headquarters, 325 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Quoting from an official report of the Health Department the association shows that 10,682 deaths in New York City alone in a single year were directly due to organic disease of the heart, while in the same period tuberculosis in all its forms, caused 9,622 deaths and cancer but 4,702, failing to bear out the contention of Dr. Mayo, the famous Western surgeon, before the last great medical congress in this city, that humankind has more to fear from cancer than any other disease generally regarded as mortal.

The liability of children was emphasised recently when a five-year-old boy dropped dead after a school fire drill, and the association declares that not less than 25,000 public school pupils of the city have permanently damaged hearts, while many more suffer from other diseases which are liable, unless controlled, to bring about the same result. Adults suffer for years from heart disease, mistaking their symptoms for those of indigestion or other stomach troubles, and wonder why their sufferings do not yield to home remedies. This was the case of an old conductor on the Jersey Central Railroad, who recently fell dead in the presence of the passengers on his train near Long Branch during a dispute. The autopsy showed that he had been in the shadow of what befell for many years.

On the other hand, there are those who, fearing to know the worst, keep away from their family doctor, when their hearts are perfectly sound and normal.

The association in its pamphlet asserts that the prevention of heart disease presents both medical and social problems, but it urges the prompt removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, and the immediate care of decayed teeth, as the most effective preventive against infection with rheumatism, which is cited as an infectious disease most frequently affecting the heart.

Poisons of alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee are mentioned as "playing a definite role" in degenerate diseases of the heart, although their exact effect cannot be precisely stated.

The association is now engaged in furthering the establishment of dispensary classes for workingmen with crippled hearts in the many city hospitals, and also seeks the opening of more convalescent homes to patients of milder type, and the founding of institutions for the permanent care of permanent invalids from the same cause.

Dr. Lewis A. Corner is President of the association, and Ray Morris, the Treasurer, while among the Governors, who number many lay members, are Dr. Alexander Lambert, Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. John W. Brannan, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker.

U.S. Post Office Mail Schedule

MAILS DUE TO ARRIVE AT SHANGHAI IN THE MONTHS OF MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1920

Steamer.	Sails from		Yokohama Arrive	Shanghai. Arrive
Ecuador	San Francisco	Feb. 7	Feb. 28	Mar. 5
Empress of Asia	Vancouver	„ 19	Mar. 2	„ 6
Monteagle	Vancouver	„ 17	„ 4	„ 10
Nanking	San Francisco	„ 18	„ 8	„ 12
Shinyo Maru*	San Francisco	„ 20	„ 8	„ 12
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	Mar. 1	„ 15	„ 20
Katori Maru	Seattle	„ 1	„ 17	„ 28
Colombia	San Francisco	Mar. 6	Mar. 27	Apr. 2
Persia Maru*	San Francisco	„ 11	Apr. 1	„ 11
Suwa Maru	Seattle	„ 19	„ 4	„ 15
Empress of Russia	Vancouver	Apr. 8	„ 20	„ 24
Korea Maru*	San Francisco	Mar. 30	„ 16	„ 26
Venezuela	San Francisco	Apr. 3	„ 24	„ 30
Nile	San Francisco	Apr. 6	Apr. 25	May 1
Kashima Maru	Seattle	„ 10	„ 25	„ 6
Tenyo Maru	San Francisco	„ 17	May 4	„ 13
Monteagle	Vancouver	„ 23	„ 9	„ 15
Empress of Japan	Vancouver	„ 28	„ 12	„ 17
Empress of Asia	Vancouver	May 6	„ 17	„ 21
Siberia Maru*	San Francisco	Apr. 27	„ 14	„ 24
Nanking	San Francisco	„ 28	„ 17	„ 24
Ecuador	San Francisco	May 1	„ 22	„ 28
Fushimi Maru	Seattle	„ 3	„ 18	„ 29
Shinyo Maru	San Francisco	May 7	„ 24	June 3
Katori Maru	Seattle	„ 25	June 9	„ 20
Empress of Russia	Vancouver	June 3	„ 14	„ 18
Colombia	San Francisco	May 29	„ 19	„ 25
Persia Maru*	San Francisco	„ 26	„ 16	„ 26
Korea Maru*	San Francisco	June 8	„ 25	„ 30

Steamer marked '* will transfer Mails at Japan to local boat and time of arrival at Shanghai is only approximate.

Mails Due To Depart From Shanghai in the months of March, April, May and June, 1920

Steamer	Leaves Shanhai		Arrives At.
Venezuela	Mar. 2	San Francisco	Mar. 28
Nile	„ 5	San Francisco	„ 27
Empress of Russia	„ 13	Vancouver	„ 29
Tenyo Maru	„ 14	San Francisco	Apr. 7
Nanking	„ 26	San Francisco	„ 18
Ecuador	„ 27	San Francisco	„ 22
Monteagle	„ 27	Vancouver	„ 16
Empress of Japan	Apr. 1	Vancouver	Apr. 19
Shinyo Maru	„ 4	San Francisco	„ 28
Empress of Asia	„ 10	Vancouver	„ 26
Katori Maru	„ 17	Seattle	May 11
Colombia	„ 24	San Francisco	„ 20
Korea Maru	May. 6	San Francisco	May 30
Empress of Russia	„ 8	Vancouver	„ 24
Nile	„ 14	San Francisco	June 5
Venezuela	„ 22	San Francisco	„ 17
Tenyo Maru	„ 27	San Francisco	„ 20
Empress of Japan	„ 29	Vancouver	„ 16
Nanking	June. 4	San Francisco	„ 27
Empress of Asia	„ 5	Vancouver	„ 21
Monteagle	„ 8	Vancouver	„ 28
Ecuador	„ 19	San Francisco	July 15
Shinyo Maru	„ 20	San Francisco	„ 15

In addition to above Steamers Mail will be despatched by any vessel which will advance the Mail.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Mr. Charles W. Harvey, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will speak at the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The meeting is to be held at 120 Szechuen Road and the speaker's subject will be "Does Every Young Man Need Religion?"

Anxious Mothers

MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suffice at six months

The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.

The juice of grapes, oranges, or meat juice so beneficial to the hand fed baby can be given with these Foods, and instructions are furnished on each package.

The Allenburys Foods

Promote Health and Sturdy Development.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

Steamer Venezuela Will Leave Tuesday; Full Passenger List

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela, with a full list of passengers, left Hongkong at noon yesterday and is due to arrive at Woosung Tuesday morning. The Venezuela will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco Tuesday night, the passenger tender leaving the Customs Jetty in the afternoon.

Through passengers on the Venezuela include Mr. Paul Page Whitham, United States Trade Commissioner to China; Mr. Simon Feidstein, head of Messrs. Erlanger and Galinger of Manila and Mrs. Feidstein; Mr. J. H. Pardee of the J. G. White Company of New York, owners of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company, and Mrs. Pardee; Mr. F. J. Applebee of Applebee and Nowman, Manila and New York; Mr. W. N. Burdick of Henry W. Peabody Company, Manila; Mr. F. Thornton, treasurer of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company of Manila and President E. Sendres of the Bank of the Philippine Islands.

Passengers for Shanghai include Mr. David Saqui, New York cigar manufacturer, and his family, and Mr. A. R. Hager of the International Correspondence Schools.

PLEASE NOTE

OWING to the scarcity of Raw Silk, due to demand exceeding supply, together with the extraordinary increasing expense of production in all departments of silk culture, weaving, making and handling, the Associated Manufacturers regretfully announce there will be a slight advance in the selling price of all Silk Piece Goods from March 1st, 1920.

WE TRUST, however, this will not interrupt the buying activity of our patrons, as we shall use our utmost endeavours, as in the past, to give not only the best in dependable materials and workmanship, at lowest possible cost, but also a larger variety of colours, patterns, and weaves to select from than can be obtained in any other shop in China.

WE THEREFORE hope for a continuance of your esteemed and valued patronage.

LAOU KIU CHWANG & Co.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Head Office:—P. 128, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI. Branch:—Asahi Road, Japanese Concession, TIENTSIN.

If you have not yet received a copy of our handsomely illustrated booklet "MILADY'S AID," replete with new style selections and suggestions, call or write for a free copy now.

THE OLDEST CIGAR IN CHINA!

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IT HAS HELD ITS OWN AS THE MOST FAMOUS CIGAR IN THE FAR EAST.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

EVERYWHERE MEN ARE FINDING IN LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGARS A SMOKE THAT BRINGS THEM ALL THE PLEASURES OF TOBACCO WITH NO DISTURBING REACTION. THEY NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES THEREFORE THEY ARE THE RIGHT KIND.

YOU OUGHT TO BE AS CAREFUL ABOUT SMOKING THE RIGHT KIND OF CIGARS AS YOU ARE ABOUT EATING THE RIGHT KIND OF FOOD. THEREFORE WE REPEAT, SMOKE THE RIGHT KIND. THEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE BRANDS.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION

THE FOLLOWING DEALERS STOCK THEM:

Tabaqueria Filipina, *34 Nanking Road*
Wing Tai, *Honan Road*
Quan Yuen, *Honan Road*
Central Tobacco Co., *Nanking Road*
Wai Tung, *Nanking Road*
Tung Tai, *Seward Road*

WALTER E. OLSEN & CO.

11 EZRA ROAD, SHANGHAI.

PRICES ARE REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:

Rico Commerciantes	Per Box	of	10	$1.40
Baronets	„	„	25	$2.50
Superbas	„	„	25	$2.25
Perfectos	„	„	25	$1.75
Estrellas	„	„	25	$1.50
Imperials	„	„	25	$2.25
Reina Victoria	„	„	50	$2.50
Herederas de la Corona	„	„	25	$2.50

ADVANCE DISPLAY

OF

SPRING FASHIONS

AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

MONDAY MARCH 1ST

MONDAY MARCH 1ST

SPECIAL DISPLAYS ON EVERY FLOOR

800 CASES OF NEW GOODS 800

HAVE BEEN UNPACKED THIS WEEK.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, VOILES, HATS, TIES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, STATIONERY, CRETONNES, PYREX GOODS

IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We shall make our first advance show of spring models in this section tomorrow.

OUR NEW MILLINER WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THESE

Specially attractive novelties in Ladies' Underwear, Blouses, etc. will be on show. This department is now also under the control of

A NEW LADY COSTUME EXPERT.

BOOTS

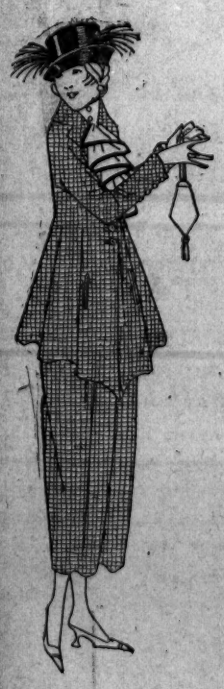
SHOES

THE FINEST SHOW OF AMERICAN SHOES EVER MADE

REGAL — NETTLETON — WICHERT AND GARDNER

Selected Models—each one chosen with the knowledge of many year's experience in choosing footwear for Shanghai.

OUR EXPERT SERVICE ASSURES YOU A PERFECT FIT.



OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS FOR MEN

HATS AND CAPS — COATS

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS — TIES, SOCKS, ETC.

These departments are now fully stocked with the latest novelties for our spring trade and have received a generous share from the new deliveries.

PRICES ARE BASED ON THIS HIGH EXCHANGE

OUR TERMS ARE — CASH — NO CREDIT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

BANK BANDIT IS FOILED BY GUN OF BANK PRESIDENT

Head Of Manhattan Savings Has Robber Disarmed When Policeman Arrives

BATTLE FOUGHT IN LOBBY

Demand For $5,000 Brings A Shower Of Bullets From Clerks Trained To Shoot

New York, Jan. 17.—David Sands, paying teller and assistant secretary of the Manhattan Savings Institution, on the northeast corner of Bleecker Street and Broadway, was standing at his window at 11 o'clock yesterday morning counting over a $1 bill and some small change of his own, which he had in a pill-box, when a gruff voice on the other side of the metal grille work growled at him: "Give me $5,000 and give it to me quick."

Sands went on adding up the dimes, quarters and nickels, without looking up. He thought, as he afterwards explained, that it was one of the playful customers of the bank, who frequently bark out: "Give me $10,000" or "Give me a million dollars" by way of a jovial greeting to their friend, the teller. Mr. Sands is so hardened to this form of witticism that it doesn't even bore him any more.

The demand for $5,000 was repeated in a louder tone, but again failed to draw the teller's attention away from the nickels and dimes. According to the teller, it was not until the fourth call from the hold-up man that he realised that the demand for $5,000 was not the familiar chestnut. Then he peered through his thick-lensed glasses in the direction of the now much-exasperated speaker.

About three feet from his eyes the muzzle of a revolver was sticking through the heavy steel netting which protects the window. Behind the gun was a very short man with a much irritated and perplexed expression on his face. His plan to hold up the paying teller and force him to pay over the money before the transaction was observed by others was already spoiled because of the calmness of the teller to this style of approach. By this time others had observed the stranger's curious conduct and the chance for a quiet haul was gone.

As soon as he saw the pistol, Sands dropped behind the counter, putting his hand to his hip as he did so and shouting: "Boys, get your guns."

ALL ARMED AND TRAINED

The hold-up man did not shoot and seemed utterly bewildered after being first ignored and then baffled by the teller's disappearance. In an instant, the four men in the cage occupied by the receiving and paying tellers had their weapons out. Every person in the bank goes armed. The Manhatten Savings Institution is a corporation with a memory, in which stands out boldly the date of Oct. 27, 1878, when the Jimmy Hope gang broke in and stole $2,506,700 in registered bonds, $73,000 in coupon bonds and $11,000 in cash. The recollection of this has been kept fresh and vivid through generations of bank officials since that time. As if in training for the day of revenge, the bank has in the basement a fifty-foot range for pistol practice, where the employes are encouraged to put in their spare time.

When the paying teller dropped out of sight, the robber turned the muzzle of his revolver toward Samuel A. Swart, Jr., the receiving teller, who was at that time taking money for deposit from a retired policeman named Hatch. Mr. Swart has also developed deafness to the hoary jests of customers and gave no attention to the incident at the paying teller's window until he heard Sands shout. The receiving teller turned at the shout to see the revolver pointing at him with the short man behind it, only the top of his face visible over the marble counter.

"You give me $5,000," shouted the bandit. Stung to fury by the inattention of the bank employes, he fired a shot into the ceiling to show that his weapon was no toy and that he meant business. A second after he fired a shot came past his ear from a different direction, puncturing the plate glass of the window looking out upon Broadway.

The bandit had been facing to the south as he stood before the paying teller's window. Sands had been standing opposite, facing north until he disappeared beneath the counter.

Receiving Teller Swart had been facing west, looking out toward Broadway, until he turned on hearing the shout. Evidently under the impression that he had only to deal with the men in the cage, the bandit had crouched behind the marble counter, to present the smallest possible target to them, leaving the left side of his body exposed to fire from the Liberty Bond window, which faces west and commands a view of those standing in front of the paying teller's window.

The bandit fired again, after the bullet whistled by him, his second shot hitting the ceiling. The bullet from the Liberty Bond window relieved the tension, for Swart, who had been covered by the hold-up man's revolver, until his attention was drawn by the new enemy. Swart draw his revolver, which was a new one, whose mechanism he was not sure of. In order to verify its condition he aimed at the floor and pulled the trigger. The experiment was quite successful. Swart then looked for the bandit, but his head had dropped below the line of the marble counter.

CUSTOMERS SEEK COVER

The whole bank and the Broadway street corner was by this time in an uproar. Three or four customers, including a woman, started for cover. Max Leahr of 3 Ainsley Street, Brooklyn, who had been standing at a window a few feet from the side of the bandit, stood still at first at a warning from Ralph W. Kelly, the assistant paying teller, who thought that the customer was in less danger of attracting the attention of the bandit if he did not move. But when he saw a young man at the Liberty bond window drawing a revolver he realised that he was standing midway between this revolver and its target. He dropped to his hands and knees and crawled swiftly east, leaving an unobstructed line of fire from the Liberty bond window.

H. J. Molloy, the bond teller, who had taken the bandit by surprise, fired two more shots, both missing the hold-up man and making neat holes in the plate glass. According to Molloy, he only had four cartridges in the revolver and in his excitement he thought that he had fired them all. He started to reload, but his gun jammed, and he hurt his hand in his frantic efforts to put in more cartridges.

The bandit had in the meantime turned with his weapon in Molloy's direction, and the bond teller got out of range. He rushed to a telephone and tried to call Police Headquarters.

"I made tremendous efforts to get Central," he said, "but I could not raise her. Then I ran to another telephone and tried again, but I could not get Central."

After Molloy had gone to the telephone, the bandit turned back to the men in the cage and shouted demands again for $5,000. The robber could hardly have obtained this money, even if one of the bank employes had been willing. The teller's window is guarded not only by the usual ornamental brass scrollwork, but by a heavy steel net. There is less than an inch of space between this net and the glass counter on which money is passed out. A man can barely get his fingers through the opening, and cannot force his knuckles through. None of the bundles of bills in the paying teller's drawer could have been shoved through it. Even a submissive employe could have handed the bills out only a few at a time. And the drawer, which contained several thousand dollars, was locked anyway.

Sands and Kelly, behind the counter, maneuvered cautiously for a chance to take a shot at the bandit. Swart and his assistant, G. Kenneth Hayward, fortified behind a steel filing cabinet, waited for the bandit to make himself a target. The hold-up man, crouching so that the hand which held the revolver and rested on the marble counter was raised above his head, was evidently looking for some one to shoot at when a new enemy arrived.

This was Constant M. Bird President of the bank. He started up from his desk in the rear office when the first shot was fired, made his way through a door adjoining the Liberty bond window and walked toward the bandit, covering him with a revolver and shouting, "Throw up your hands."

The hold-up man, who seemed to be overcome by the excitement did not change his posture, but slowly disengaged his fingers from the weapon, which was resting on the counter, and lifted his hands above his head.

In the meantime the ex-policeman, who had been depositing money, ran into Broadway and called to Traffic Policeman John Shanley, who is on duty at the center of the Bleecker Street-Broadway intersection. Before Hatch could explain the shots in the bank told what was going on. Realising that the affair might be over before he could get there, Shanley ran to the window on Broadway and climbed up on the base stone, hoping to get a shot at the bandit through the plate glass. A desk and a flag hung on the inside of the window interfered with his view, so he dropped down and ran into the bank through the revolving doors of the main entrance. By the time he arrived the bandit was unarmed and had his hands thrust into the air.

The prisoner was a stocky man, five feet one and a half inches tall, with a curvature of the spine which gave him the appearance of a hunchback. When he took off a brown soft hat to mop his brow, which was pouring perspiration, he revealed a cotton bandage which had been placed over a scalp wound. He was fairly well dressed except for the absence of a collar and cravet. He was very shaky, a condition which he explained later was due, not to fright, but to heavy drinking.

Policeman Shanley and the prisoner recognised each other at once. The man was James Stratton, an ex-convict, who had been brought up in the lower part of Manhattan, and had known the policeman for years. Stratton greeted his official captor with great relief.

"I'm mighty lucky I'm all here," he said. "Some of those bullets came frightfully close. I didn't get the money, but I am glad I've got my health. I never saw so many guns before in my life."

As he was being led away Stratton asserted that he did not shoot at anybody, because he just wanted a little money and didn't want to hurt any one. When he was questioned about the crime he said:

"I did it all myself. I didn't have anybody with me. I didn't know where I got the idea, except that I needed the money badly. What is the good of talking about it. I'm ready to take my medicine. I don't think I could put up much defense."

TRIED THE JOB ALONE

For a while it was thought that Stratton had two confederates in the bank, for customers and bank employes thought they had seen two men acting suspiciously. When Detectives George T. Magee and Joseph Gilkinson questioned witnesses about the supposed confederates they found that the suspicion was based on the fact that the pair had dodged about a great deal during the shooting and disappeared shortly afterward.

"That is the way most people act when there is a shooting," Detective Magee said. After further talk with the prisoner the detectives were convinced that he had no accomplices. Stratton refused to say how he came by the scalp wound, or to tell his movements for the last few days, asserting that he could remember nothing except that he had had a great many drinks.

Stratton carried a card of the Teamster's Union. The detectives learned that he had been under investigation recently at the West Fifty-eighth Street Police Station, because of the disappearance of several boxes of goods from a truck which he was driving.

Stratton was arrested in 1916 on a charge of shooting at a policeman and sent to Blackwell's Island for an indeterminate sentence. After his release on parole, he was sent back to the island for failure to report. He was finally released more than a year ago. He said he had spent several months working in a metal plant at Hammond, Ind.

The burglary of the Manhattan Savings Institution in 1878 was accomplished by the Jimmy Hope gang with the connivance of the policeman on the beat and the bank watchman. It was several years before all the members of the gang were rounded up and sent to prison, and for twenty years afterward bonds stolen from the institution came to light in different parts of the country and were confiscated.

Crew Of Transport, Charged With Mutiny

Crew of U.S.S. America arrested in alleged mutiny (inset) Captain Ford.
INTERNATIONAL

When the United States Army transport America docked at her pier in Hoboken, the entries in the official log and the report of Captain J. W. Ford read more like the log of a pirate ship than that of an American war vessel. The officers of the America reported that two petty officers and eleven sailors and firemen were in irons in the brig charged with mutiny. It was also reported that six members of the crew were in the sickbay suffering from gunshot wounds, but this report was not confirmed. Refusal of the men to stop shooting craps and the many attempts made by members of the crew to quit the vessel at Brest after shore leave had been refused are said to have caused the trouble. The photograph shows members of the crew being taken ashore under arrest at Hoboken, after the vessel arrived from France. In the inset is shown Captain J. W. Ford, of the America. The vessel brought home the United States Peace Delegates from Paris.

Mail For America To Leave Tuesday

The steamer Venezuela of the Pacific Mail will sail late Tuesday with mail for Japan, Canada, the United States and Europe. The Venezuela goes by way of Honolulu and is due to arrive in San Francisco on March 28. Mails to go on the Venezuela will close at the American Post office Tuesday as follows:

Registered mail ..... 11 o'clock
Ordinary mail ..... Noon

SUNDAY SONG SERVICE

The Reverend Frank Rawlinson, editor of The Chinese Recorder, will speak at the American Song Service this afternoon at the Palace Hotel. The service is to start at 5 o'clock. Mr. E. L. Hall of Hankow will sing.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
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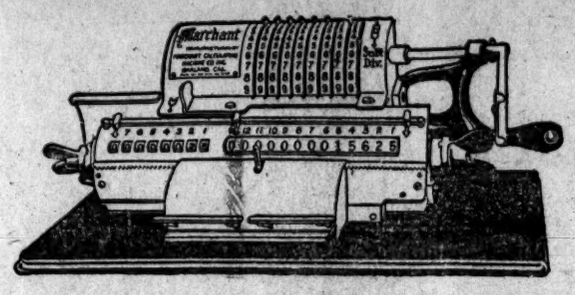

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Marie Walcamp Rests Here After Finishing Film

Motion Picture Star Near Death In Orient Scenes

"MERRY WELCOME," which is the name the Filipinos gave Miss Marie Walcamp, motion picture star for the Universal Film Corporation, has returned to Shanghai with her company of players who have been touring the Far East for five months filming a spectacular screen production to be produced in 18 episodes and called "The Petals of Lao-tsze."

The company is on its way home to the studios of the corporation in California after a series of experiences that were probably more genuinely thrilling than any that have ever before befallen the mummers of the screen. Instead of the prepared thrills that usually fall to the lot of motion picture actors in the production of a great spectacle this company has trouped through a maze of actual adventures while the cameras ground out miles of film to record the haps and mishaps of the characters.

There were some set scenes, of course, but most of the pictures which Joe Waddell and his assistant, Stockton Quincey, shot were the real thing and Miss Walcamp had enough narrow escapes from death to last her a life-time and win for her an everlasting reputation for daring and bravery.

TO LAND OF THE THIRSTY

Passage for "The Home of the Brave and the Land of the Thirsty," as Miss Eleanor Fried, business manager of the troupe, put it has been booked on the Tenyo Maru, which is to sail from Shanghai for San Francisco on March 14. In the meantime the company will rest here and recuperate from the strain of the past five strenuous months. It is not probable that any more films will be made here as the picture is now practically complete and the last lost petal restored to its rightful owner, the heroine has been rescued from the clutches of those villians, Otto Lederer and Wadsworth Harris, and is safely married to the handsome leading man, Harlan Tucker, which in fact she is.

Charley Munroe, director of electrical effects, is the hard luck member of the party. He came into Shanghai so ill that he had to go to a hospital but reports yesterday indicated that he will be out again in a few days.

Eddie Bernoudy, props on the trip, averred that while there were properties galore in this strange land he was thoroughly fed up on talking Chinese in the sign language.

Miss Marie Walcamp in the Motor Car she brought to the Orient from her California Studio and Mr. Harlan Tucker, her leading man.

GO TO MANILA

After filming several episodes in Shanghai in the six weeks of their stay here, the company departed on December 16 for Manila where they spent a month filming Philippine Islands scenes.

One of the adventures there nearly proved fatal to "Merry Welcome." She was making a trip in a banca down the rapids of the gorge at Pagsanjan when the boat capsised and she was swept away by the rushing waters. Joe Waddell, his camera stationed on the banks of the stream, was frightened sick for Miss Walcamp's safety but his professional instincts were uppermost and he stood by the crank of his machine heedless of the frantic objurations of his bride of a few months who accompanied the party to the Far East on her honeymoon tour.

STAR ESCAPES DEATH

The camera man was in a position where it was impossible for him to reach the stream and effect a rescue of the star and so he held fast to his nerves and clicked off the film.

Other members of the company were in a better position for rescue work and Miss Walcamp was dragged out of the water several hundred yards below the scene of the accident.

But life in the Philippines was not all peril and hard work. Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison welcomed the party and provided them with his yacht, the revenue cutter Nagros, for a 17-days voyage among the islands.

On this voyage Miss Walcamp had another adventure that was not written into the script. Arriving off the barren rock of Tubbataha, where a lighthouse is the only habitation, the cutter dropped anchor off the reefs and the troupers took to the life-boats for a landing. But the reefs were impassable and the entire company had to wade for nearly two miles to reach the shore.

SWIMS AMONG SHARKS

On their return to the ship the tide was high and at times the players were more than waist deep in the water. Miss Walcamp made a false step, floundered into deep water and had to swim a long distance through a shark-infested sea to reach the boat.

At Iloilo the company once more received a royal reception. The Superintendent of Roads provided a special train for the players and when the party re-embarked on the cutter the people of the community turned out en masse and brought with them a brass band to enliven the occasion.

When the players reached Jolo they were received by the Sultan of Sulu whose palace was not particularly impressive, the movie stars say, except that it contained a telephone, electric lights, Victrola and a piano. There every school child in town played hookey for two days and followed the players around and most of the other inhabitants did likewise.

Upon the departure of the troupers at midnight of the second day the populace was at the wharf, flares blazed and the people sang chants.

AIDS SUFFRAGETTES

Only one day was spent at Zamboanga and half a day at Dumaguete but at Cebu Miss Walcamp made the greatest sensation of the whole five-months trip. For be it known that although Mr. Tucker asserts his rights and all that sort of thing, his wife is an ardent worker for woman's suffrage. And she was right in her element at Cebu. The women there have risen in their wrath and told their hubbies that the vote is going to be passed around. And they found a champion in Miss Walcamp. When she left the men were gloomy but the ladies were jubilantly confident of victory in their crusade.

At Romblon the members of the company witnessed the disasterous Carnival fire and got some excellent photographs of it from the window of Miss Fried's room in the hotel. An alteration may be made in the script of the play in order to introduce this remarkable fire scene into the story.

Departing from Manila on February 14 the company went to Hongkong but it was raining steadily there and no work could be done. Consequently the players came on to Shanghai to await the ship that is to bear them across the Pacific—and home.

Would Re-establish Old Relationship Of Gold And Silver

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Thomas of Colorado in a speech on the floor of the chamber urged a re-establishment of the old relation between gold and silver and the creation of international bimetallism.

He declared that foreign exchange presented a serious problem which, if unadjusted, would soon lead to commercial chaos and would overwhelm international trade. He said that before the war the total amount of paper money in circulation in the world was about seven billion dollars, while in December last it was approximately forty billion, with gold reserves still stationary at seven billion.

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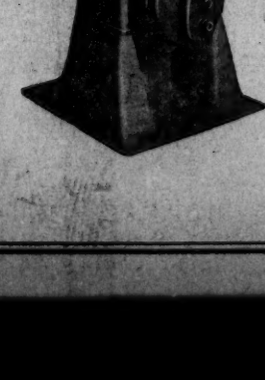

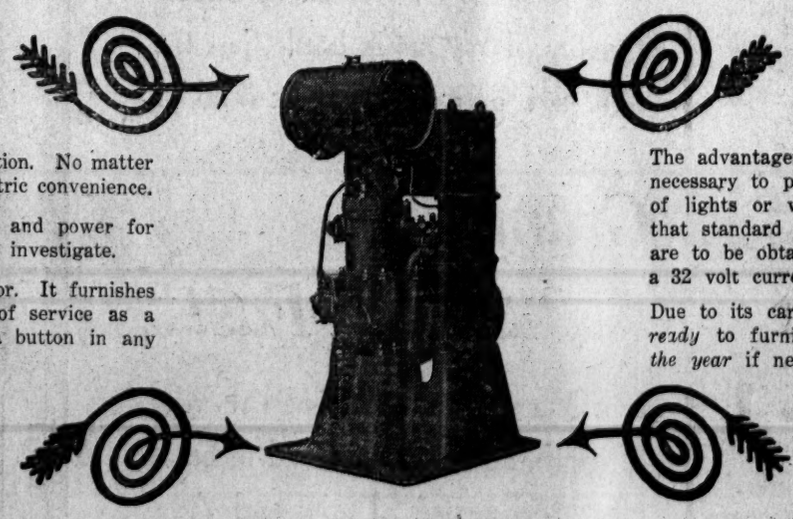

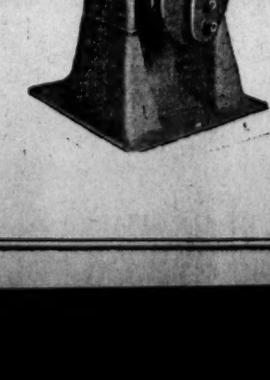

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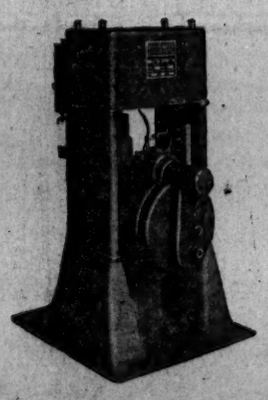

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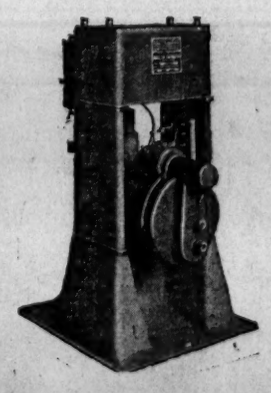

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Fifty Facts About France Today

A correspondent of The New York World was instructed to travel through the devastated regions of Belgium and France, following the old battle lines from the sea to Switzerland. After his trip was over he was told to record briefly the fifty most interesting facts that came to his notice. The fifty short paragraphs below are thus fifty snapshots of the war zone today.

* * *

By JOHN J. BALDERSTON

On top of the rubble heap that was the great church of Lens, the worst wrecked large town in France, is a wooden board proclaiming, "Lens Vent Renaitre!"—"Lens Wills to Live Again!"

* * *

Other cities destroyed in the war have only to clear away the rubbish and build on the old sites. Lens, beneath her ruins, finds square miles of dugouts of concrete reinforced with iron, the walls sometimes ten feet thick. It will take three years to blast and hammer these apart and clear the ground for the new town.

* * *

In a wooden shack that serves as an estaminet at Lens, drinks are served by Mme. Marthe, sister of Georges Carpentier. Photos of Carpentier's victories are pasted on the walls. "A Bas Dempsey!" is scrawled in chalk across the side of the hut.

* * *

Four million tons of coal were produced in 1913 by the mines around Lens, later destroyed and flooded by the Germans. Pumps of 30,000 horsepower are working and will have the mines dry in two and a half years. In five years mining can be recommenced; not for ten years will production here reach the 1913 mark. These estimates, were made by the manager of the Society of Mines at Lens, which before the war furnished one-tenth of the French coal output.

* * *

On branch railways leading to pit heads at Bully-Grenay, a Lens suburb, still stand freight cars loaded with coal in July, 1914. For four years these cars and the railways were targets for shell fire. Twisted, riddled, sprawling in ridiculous attitudes, they remain untouched since the armistice, nor has their coal been salvaged.

* * *

During the agony of Arras the town heard that it was to be "adopted" by a city in America. Unable to get building materials, deprived even of glass to put in their shattered windows to keep the wind out of fireless rooms, several Arras citizens asked the correspondent when Arras is to experience the benefits of the "adoption."

* * *

Arras has not waited to be helped. Of its present 20,000 inhabitants (it had 25,000 before the war, 300 in 1918), 8,000 are builders. But the correspondent found that the transport crisis and law of raw materials has halted the rebuilding begun last summer. Most of the workmen are unavoidably idle.

* * *

Brought down by great shells, the walls of the Cathedral in Arras fell into neighboring narrow streets and filled them forty feet thick with debris. The task of clearing these streets, carried on for months, is not completed.

* * *

The correspondent found in Arras an old woman he had met during the war, one of the 300 who remained. She lived then in a cellar under the Grande Place. Now she lives in a house above ground. "Oh, for the good old days of the war!" she sighed. "There were shells, yes, but prices were not so high, and the soldiers gave us food when we could not buy it. But now"——

* * *

Hundreds of wooden huts put up by the Belgian Government house the 4,000 inhabitants in Ypres. For a three-room structure a family pays 5 francs, for five rooms, 7 francs monthly.

* * *

Just outside of Ypres, by the side of the famous Menin Road, a Belgian farmer, his wife and daughter are living in a German pillbox. Their concrete home is partly wrecked by a British shell. Fifty yards away the woman showed the correspondent a few crumbling bricks, a bit of wall exposed in the side of a trench. "Our house," she said.

* * *

Ypres boasts a good hotel, the Splendide. It is built of wood, but the rooms are large and the food good. The proprietor owned a vanished inn in the old Ypres.

* * *

Nothing has been done to the ruins of the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral. The British have proposed to restore the Cloth Hall and make it a war memorial to the 600,000 Britons who fell on the Ypres battlefields. The Belgians prefer that both ruins be left as they are for posterity.

* * *

Services have been resumed in the little ruined church of Seichprey, through whose graveyard thousands of Americans poured toward Mount Sec in the opening hours of the St. Mihiel battle. Six huts, built by the British and American Quakers house six returned families there.

* * *

Nancy, much knocked about by repeated night bombing raids during 1918, is recovering more quickly than Amiens, which was about equally damaged. In general, reconstruction is proceeding throughout the east of France more rapidly than in the north or in Flanders.

* * *

Arras, Rheims, Lens, Armentieres, Montdidier, Soissons, Verdun the principal ruined cities of France—were all visited by the correspondent. In all the same complaint was paramount—"The Government will not give us building materials."

* * *

"American Bar" is a sign frequently seen in the ruined areas side by side with the weather beaten traffic signboards of war. Every returned refugee knows that America is dry and expects that every American will buy many drinks when he comes on tour.

* * *

Do the inhabitants of Rheims and Ypres and other martyred cities resent the intrusion of gaping and morbid visitors? They do not. They welcome them. Not only shopkeepers and souvenir venders want tourists; the authorities encourage such travel because they think the money brought into the ruined areas will help the destitute citizens.

* * *

Throughout the area of American operations in the Argonne great heaps of war material of untold value as junk lie unassembled, unguarded, apparently forgotten. By contrast, thousands of Tommies in the British areas are still combing the battlefields and making new salvage dumps.

* * *

Near Amiens a British Major in charge of salvage operations said he thought $100,000,000 was an underestimate of the value as junk of the metals lying about the battlefields in France. Both Britain and France are saving what they can.

* * *

Of all the western front, the Argonne battlefields lie most nearly as they were left at the armistice. America's battlefield was thinly populated in peace time; there are few roads; the land is worthless for agriculture; there is no incentive here, as in Flanders and Picardy, for prompt construction.

* * *

The Argonne will be more difficult for tourists to reach than any other battle center. Automobilists will find no life in these solitudes, and at present must even carry their own water. All streams and springs are suspect.

* * *

By next summer, carrying out of the French policy of encouraging tourists, the Societe des Foyers, which operated thirty-five canteens for soldiers and refugees in the heart of the artificial deserts, will sell food and drink to visitors in districts where they cannot be obtained.

* * *

Services in Rheims Cathedral will be resumed next summer.

* * *

When Clemenceau at a solemn ceremony conferred the Legion of Honor on the city of Rheims a voice cried in the crowd: "Keep your ribbons; give us bread and bricks." That was six months ago. The 50,000 present inhabitants are now still more bitter at the failure to provide transport and building materials.

* * *

The ruined roof of Rheims Cathedral, open to the sky for four years, has been covered with corrugated iron. Workmen are busy preparing a permanent roof of concrete covered with lead, which will look like the old roof, but will be fireproof.

* * *

Even after the war some experts insisted that the framework of Rheims Cathedral, shaken by hundreds of shells, might collapse. A commission of architects has just reported, after careful examination, that the Cathedral is perfectly safe.

* * *

During a year the piles of rubbish surrounding Rheims Cathedral, composed of fragments of statues or bits of wall chipped off by shells, were carted away and carefully sorted. Thousands of pieces of statues have been recovered, classified, and many will be replaced. In this way a small part of the damage to the famous sculptures of the facade can be restored.

* * *

When Clemenceau swept France in the recent election the devastated areas alone went solidly against him. This was due to the universal resentment against the Government for its failure to undertake reconstruction more quickly or to pay for war damages.

* * *

The famous straight, poplar flanked roads of France, kept up so well for military traffic by soldiers during hostilities, are very bad today. Labor is scarce, and the roads are no longer much used. Motorists today in the devastated areas have a bad time. After a winter of neglect some of these immortal highways may be almost impassable.

* * *

More fortunate than its Rheims sister, Amiens Cathedral boasts only honorable scars, which do not deface its beauty. It is now open, the sandbags are being removed and the glass restored. The choir is pitted with shell marks, while a large shell passed through one of the stone piers without causing much damage.

* * *

"A miracle of God" saved Amiens Cathedral, the visitor is told by devout citizens. All around the edifice are gaps where whole houses were destroyed. A great fourteen-inch shell struck in the square just before the west portal and might have blown in the whole front of the Cathedral, but it was a "dud." The place where it fell will be marked by a cross.

* * *

German prisoners still form a large part of the labor available in the devastated regions. The inhabitants resent the proposal to surrender them upon the ratification of peace. Germans with whom the correspondent talked were all bitter at being kept in bondage, but all admitted they preferred their present lot to fighting.

* * *

In a street of Peronne the correspondent saw a soldier wearing French blue puttees, khaki trousers, the green coat of a German Jaeger prisoner and an American cap. When questioned he said he was Belgian.

* * *

In the center of the Labyrinth of 1915 fame, at the foot of Vimy Ridge, is the entrance to a great underground quarry where an army lay in safety under intense fire the night before the British opened the 1917 attack. A guide from the Paris office of a famous tourist agency lost a party in this cavern recently. Two American women almost collapsed before the guide got his bearings.

* * *

At La Targette, near Souchez, is a great British cemetery, where 4,000 white crosses mark the graves of 1917. It was recently learned that beneath these graves are huge burial pits, in which 3,000 French and German dead were heaped during the Labyrinth battles of July, 1915. German prisoners are exhuming these bodies and burying each French and German soldier under a separate cross. The Germans are given wood to make the crosses for their comrades.

In Armentieres wooden huts and ruined houses shelter 8,000 citizens, and here, as elsewhere on the front, the American Red Cross has stepped in and helped to organise the food supply where the French Government has failed. This was told the correspondent by Frenchmen, not Americans.

* * *

Three cloth factories in Armentieres are working again. Fifty-four remain closed. The town's chief industry cannot be revived on a large scale until machinery taken by the Germans from the factories is restored. Up to date it has not been traced.

* * *

In the past two months some stolen machinery has been brought back to the linen and cotton factories of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, but to the despair of the workers, those which resumed work must close in January because of the coal shortage.

* * *

In the large cities of the north milk even for children is almost unobtainable. Lack of transport also prevents the resumption of normal industries. Sick and undernourished women and men in the north say that their present lot is not much happier than when the American Relief Commission fed them under German rule. Healthy children in Lille and the surrounding cities are rare.

* * *

Ten large wooden hotels are to be built at the ten principle centers of interest in the battle zone of France, according to the National Bureau of Tourism, which has an office in Paris. The bureau proposes to run motor services between the hotels. None of them, so far as the correspondent saw, have yet been begun.

* * *

More than a year after the fighting stopped, workmen in the ruined cities are sometimes overcome by mustard gas pockets that their picks break into, liberating the imprisoned fumes.

* * *

The Somme country, it was said, must remain a desert for generations. Great forests might grow there; nothing else. The correspondent has seen some of the worst stretches of the Somme transformed into rich, well-ploughed Picardy farm land, which no doubt will bear good crops next year.

* * *

Especially along the fertile Ancre, near Albert and Beaumont-Hamel, the farmers have reclaimed their land. First, they pull out the wire, the shells and grenades and debris of war. Then they fill in the trenches and shell holes, and the plough soon obliterates all traces of conflict. Some times concrete pill boxes and gun emplacements are left, as too difficult to remove.

* * *

Where the French and American broke through on the flank of the Marne salient was the first terrain to be reclaimed by the farmer. Next summer the waving wheat fields through which the dough boys charged across the Marne will be there again, all trace of shell holes, trenches and wire gone forever.

* * *

Chateau-Thierry itself, the nearest point of war interest to Paris, is building busily to get ready to house the one day tourists who are expected in the spring. This scene of American valor is two hours from Paris; the Argonne at present is two days. Chateau-Thierry is ready to profit by the discrepancy.

* * *

Especially in the Argonne, Champagne und Lens country, where the inhabitants are too few or the ground too profitless to cultivate, unexploded grenades and shells lie everywhere. Several visitors, the correspondent heard, have insisted on picking up hand grenades. Their safety pins were in place, but almost rusted through, the shock of displacement completed the rupture, and the experimenters were killed.

* * *

At Verdun the correspondent visited the fabled trench where Paris legend tells that the bayonets of eighty-nine men of the 136th Infantry, killed as they were going over the top by a huge shell, still protrude above the soil, held firm in death by the pollus who perished and were buried standing. There are no bayonets now. But the place where the incident occurred is shown, and George F. Rand, an American banker, who was killed flying from London to Paris, offered to pay for a monument to mark the spot.

* * *

An American woman, who was Miss Daisy Polk of San Francisco, has entirely rebuilt, at her own expense, the small town of Vitrimont on the eastern front. Miss Polk married a French officer some years before the war.

* * *

The most enduring memory an American who tours the old front today carries away is the silent, deserted cemetery at Romagne, where thousands of crosses mark the resting place of our soldiers. The cemetery is hard to reach, excepting by motor, and not much visited, but it is not neglected, as at one time reported. French and Americans alike tend the dead, and every few days new graves are opened to receive the bones of men found on the battlefields, or in temporary graves dug where they fell.

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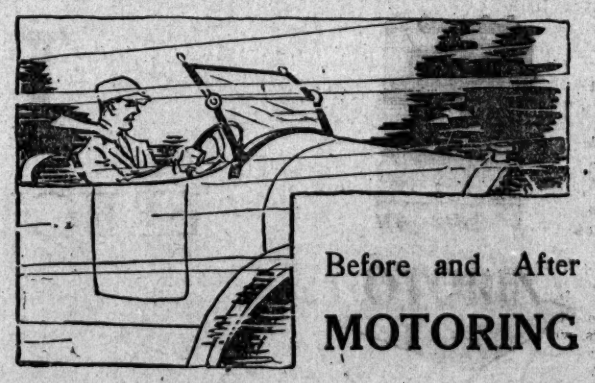

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IN SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRATS WILL CONVENE JUNE 28

Two-Thirds Rule Will Stand In Selecting Of Candidates, Decides Committee

WILSON RECORD INDORSED

Republican Senate Is Condemned For Delay—Firm Stand On Prohibition

By Louis Seibold

Washington, January 8.—The purchase price of baseball player "Babe" Ruth—$125,000, plus some alluring promises—won the Democratic National Convention for San Francisco today. The decision to hold the next nominating convention in that city on June 28 was reached by the Democratic National Committee late this afternoon.

San Francisco won after a spirited fight with Kansas City and Chicago. The victory was due to a well-conducted propaganda supplemented with assurances of a material character that the committeemen found irresistible. The California metropolis not only offered the record-breaking price for conventions, but it had the money deposited in a bank a few feet away from the hotel while the committee was in session.

WILSON REGIME INDORSED

Politics and the discussion of Presidential candidates—of which there was a number on hand—occupied little of the attention of the committeemen and politicians. Instead of a row that some members expected, utmost harmony prevailed.

Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Wilson and the record of the Democratic Congress and charging the Republican Party with blocking the progress of the world, were carried with great enthusiasm.

Next in importance to the selection of the place for the convention was the declination of the committee to recommend the abrogation of the two-third rule in nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency.

The deliberations of the committee were held in the Shoreham Hotel, the corridors of which were thronged with a more prosperous looking crowd than usually shows up at Democratic functions, thereby emphasising the importance of patronage through control of the Government. Not only did the National Committeemen and their women associates come to refute the Republican theory that the Democracy is rattled and pessimistic, but some of the big leaders of all of the States were present or sent proxies to deliver encouraging messages.

TAMMANY BOSS WAS ABSENT

Tammany Boss Murphy did not come, but sent Congressman Thomas F. Smith, the other well known New York Democrats on hand being former Senator James A. O'Gorman, George Gordon Battle, Postmaster Thomas G. Patten and several others of lesser note.

From Illinois came Roger Sullivan, the old-time reactionary boss, linking arms with former Mayor Carter Harrison and former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, which provoked a great deal of comment and was interpreted as one of the most encouraging signs recently revealed in Democratic circles. It is the first time in recent Illinois politics that the three have come together. Other well-known leaders on hand were Bob Hudspeth of Jersey City, former Senator Tom Taggert of Indiana, former Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Michael O'Leary of Boston, Norman Mack of Buffalo, Gavin McNab of San Francisco, Sam Ashidon of Kansas, Judge Connelly of Detroit and John McGraw of West Virginia.

The burden of the song sung by these leaders was decidedly optimistic. They did not appear to regard the Democratic cause as hopeless. But the majority did agree that the attitude of both the big parties on several issues undoubtedly would invite opposition from independent sources not susceptible to organised control, unless either one or both adopted a more positive stand.

MUST DEAL WITH DRY LAW

This was admitted to be particularly true of the Prohibition issue, which the national leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties persist in describing as a "dead issue." That is not the view held by the outside leaders of the Democratic Party, nor for that matter of those of the opposition. Prediction was made by the Democrats that there would be a widespread revolt against either or both parties unless they adopted a pronounced stand against the interference with the rights of State to regulate their domestic affairs, which many of them hold the Prohibition issue to be.

Some of the leaders from Eastern States report the organisation of movements among large numbers of both Republicans and Democrats to oppose individual candidates who subscribe to the Eighteenth Amendment. These movements are said to be gaining force in the larger cities, causing anxiety to men who aspire to succeed themselves, particularly in Congress.

Another matter on which the leaders agree is that the woman vote is a decidedly uncertain quantity. Two or three of the Democratic leaders of Western States told me the majority of the women in their States "are not going to be led around by the nose or coaxed with promises as easily as the men."

GUESSING ABOUT WILSON

The main interest so far as individuals were concerned centered about the prospective plans of President Wilson. No committeeman or important leader believed Mr. Wilson would be a candidate to succeed himself, although some of them declared themselves in favor of disregarding the third-term declarations of the party on the ground that no other man is as well qualified as the President to successfully write the final chapters of the history of America in the war and to carry out its reconstruction policies.

The plans of William Jennings Bryan did not occasion one half the interest his adherents desired. As far as any ambition he may entertain regarding his Presidential nomination is concerned the tendency was to regard it as more interesting than important.

Mr. Bryan arrived from Florida early this morning and established himself in the Lafayette Hotel, two blocks from the Shoreham. While the committee was in session he came to the lobby of the Shoreham, spent ten minutes shaking hands with some of his old friends and in being snapped by movie men, who described him as "a little fatter than usual, but just as ready to pose as when he was running for President the first, second and third times."

The endemic Nebraskan appeared in great good humor and to enjoy with boyish enthusiasm the attention paid to him. He was most amiable to some of his old antagonists. He did not figure in the deliberations of the committee nor did any of his adherents mention his name in connection with other party heroes who were referred to during the speech-making.

Probably only a few committeemen knew he was in the hotel and they did not invite him to make a speech. What would have happened if such an invitation had been proposed is problematic, because the great majority of the committeemen were in full accord with the program of National Chairman Cummings, which called for strict attention to business without verbal fireworks.

The National Chairman's report of the condition of the party organisation was most satisfactory. It showed the most perfect machine for the conduct of a Democratic campaign would be at hand when the real fighting begins. Under the new system of raising campaign contributions through direct and limited sources, the party is well equipped to take care of ordinary material needs.

WOMEN READY FOR FRAY

The feature of the report dealing with the active participation of women in the party counsels was shown to have been fully developed under the direction of Mrs. George Bass of Illinois, the Chairman of the women associate members of the committee. The status of the women members has yet to be fixed permanently by the National Committee, but in the meantime they were accorded the fullest measure of privileges except a vote on the selection of a date and place for the nominating convention.

This prerogative was withheld from them on the ground that their participation might result in complications arising from questions as to the legality of the selection. The women did not make any protest against this decision, because they generally recognised its soundness.

The participation of the women in the committee meeting was chiefly in watching the machinery work and getting posted, though two or three of them had a word to say during the presentation of the claims of some of the cities for the convention. The most active women in the party at present are Miss H. E. Foy of California, Mrs. J. H. Oatley of Georgia, Miss J. B. Landers of Indiana, Miss A. B. Lowther of Iowa, Mrs. F. Bonney of Kentucky, Mrs. W. L. Pettegall of Maine, Mrs. T. Oleson of Minnesota, Mrs. H. L. Sherlock of Montana, Mrs. J. S. Crosby of New York, Mrs. M. M. Miller of Ohio, Mrs. N. E. Newton of Rhode Island, Miss S. C. Williams of Tennessee, Mrs. J. S. Williams of Virginia and Mrs. J. M. Simpson of Washington.

An Executive Committee of women is also to be appointed from the various States in a day or two, and it is probable Mrs. C. B. Tiffany of New York will be assigned to represent it on the body.

After various reports and resolutions had been presented the committee settled back to enjoy the pictures painted of San Francisco, Chicago and Kansas City by local artists. Chicago is with Carter Harrison, J. Hamilton Lewis and Roger Sullivan.

The argument that appeared to appeal most was made by Sullivan, who declared that Chicago would provide $75,000 to cover the expenses of the committee and "take care of both wets and drys."

During the laugh that followed this offer, National Committeeman Fred Lynch of Minnesota asked if it was necessary to hear from any other city.

Committeeman Dockweiler of California almost took the breath of the committee with his first sentence in presenting the attractions of the Golden Gate city.

GOLDEN GATE HAD GOODS

"San Francisco," he said, "in addition to offering the most wonderful setting for a convention will provide $125,000 to cover the expenses of the convention, and has deposited a check for $100,000 this morning in a local bank to guarantee its word."

Miss Foy and Vice Chairman Kremer, who represents Montana on the committee, also urged the claims of San Francisco.

The attractions of Kansas City were presented by Col. Fred Fleming, the Rev. Dr. Burris A. Jenkins, editor of a Kansas City paper; Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long and former Speaker Champ Clark. Mr. Clark presented the political features of the Kansas City case and Mr. Long the financial inducements offered.

Incidentally, the youthful diplomat who has been piloting visiting royalty around the country for two or three years, displayed less political acumen than diplomatic skill by disparaging the claims of rival cities. His declaration that "national conventions should not be put upon the auction block" did not provoke applause. He said Kansas City would provide the best hall in the country and raise $50,000 to cover the expenses.

BERATES REPUBLICANS

Former Speaker Clark came near delivering a political speech when he declared that "the Democrats have passed more useful legislation in six years than the Republicans passed in a quarter of a century." He also charged that "the Republicans don't know how to do anything, they are afraid to do anything, and they don't know what they are doing when they try."

The Resolutions Committee contributed a document that provoked great enthusiasm. All the committeemen, including two of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet—Attorney General Palmer and Treasury Secretary Glass—arose to applaud the reading of the first part of the resolutions, framed by Clark Howell of Georgia, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Patrick Henry Quinn of Rhode Island, John Gary Evans of South Carolina and A. R. Titlow of Washington.

The resolutions indorsed the records of President Wilson and the Democratic Congress without qualification, called upon the Republican Senate "to quit playing politics" with the peace treaty and pledged the Democratic Party to use its utmost power to bring about that result. The section of the resolutions making personal reference to President Wilson and the peace treaty read as follows:

PRAISES WILSON

The Democratic National Committee rejoices with the Nation at the rapid return to health and vigor of Woodrow Wilson, the leader of democracy, after his physical breakdown, due largely to overexertion in his efforts in behalf of world-wide peace.

We indorse his courageous and patriotic endeavor to bring the nations of the world to peace by such mutual understanding as will enable them to settle their differences by amicable methods rather than by war.

We affirm our approval of the Treaty of Versailles and we condemn as unwise and unpatriotic the attitude of those Senators who would defeat its ratification, either directly or by overwhelming it with reservations that are intended to and will have the effect of nullifying it.

The failure of the Senate Republican leaders to offer or to permit consideration of interpretative reservations that will preserve the general purpose of the treaty and to so permit its ratification condemns them to the criticism of the Nation and to the contempt of the world.

AID FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The selection of San Francisco for the convention was in an executive session that ran close up to the hour set for the Jackson Day feast. Only one ballot was taken. San Francisco received 27 of the 46 votes cast, Kansas City 17 and Chicago 7. Before the second roll call was started there was a decided shift of New England members to San Francisco. So general was this movement that the representatives of Kansas City and Chicago threw up the sponge and the selection of San Francisco was made unanimous. There was no opposition to June 28 as the date.

A resolution urging the Governors of States to call special sessions to put through the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment met no opposition, the Committeemen from Southern States which were opposed letting it go by default.

Committeeman Mullen of Nebraska made a determined fight to put the committee on record as favoring the abrogation of the two-thirds rule under which Presidential candidates are nominated by Democratic Conventions. He declared the rule obsolete and not in harmony with modern customs. He said two candidates for President had failed to receive nominations after they had obtained a majority of the delegate votes, the last instance being in Baltimore when Speaker Champ Clark received an excess of a hundred votes more than a majority and yet was defeated.

TWO-THIRDS RULE STAYS

He said the unit rule under which delegates were instructed by primary results and convention instructions was also obsolete. At least, it could not be enforced. He cited several cases where conventions had released delegates from unit rule instructions.

The majority sentiment of the committee was opposed to any change and the resolution was tabled, Secretary Glass and former Senator Saulsbury of Delaware leading the fight against it.

The committee also refused to recommend the election of delegates to the National Convention State Committees where primaries are not held until after the date fixed by the Presidential Convention. There are four States where this system is in operation, Georgia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The committee held the matter one for the States to adjust.

The committee came to the relief of Dr. J. W. Morrow, the member from Oregon, who desired to get rid of Miss Sylvia Thompson, the associate woman member from that State. Miss Thompson was selected by the predecessor of Dr. Morrow and refused to retire with her sponsor. The committee had a right to designate his woman associate.

Cabinet Debutante Greeted By Society

Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, who was introduced at a brilliant reception in Washington on the day her father's prospective retirement from the Cabinet was announced. This picture shows Miss Lane as a war nurse in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

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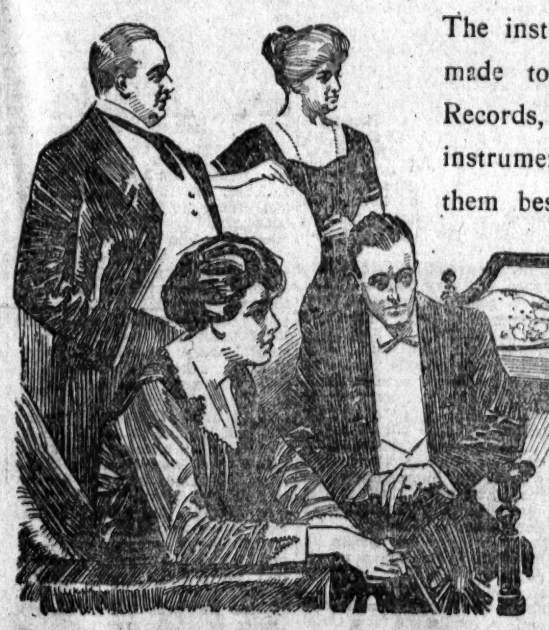

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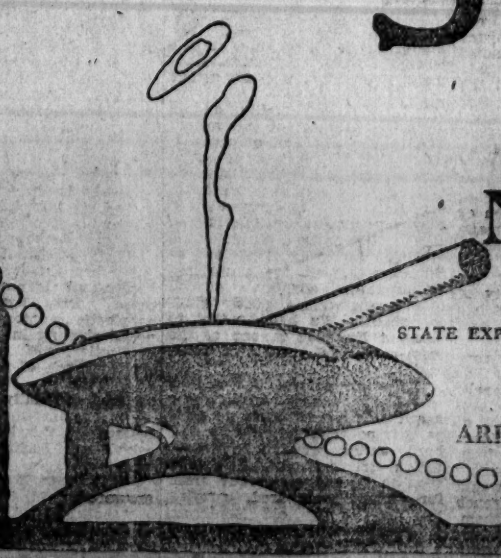

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BIRTH

EVANS: On February 28th, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Evans, a son. 28147

Church Services For Sunday

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins, Litany and Sermon; Psalm 32; Lessons, Ecclus 4, 11-28; Heb. 9, 11-end; Anthem "Lord for Thy tender mercies sake" (Farrant); Hymns 281, 287, 91. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Lecture and Short Evensong; Lessons, Eccius 5, 1-14; 2 Corinthians 5; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. C. E. Spencer, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Paul Hutchinson; Chant 111; Anthem "How lovely are Thy dwellings" (Brahms); Hymns 167, 27, 98. 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. Joshua Vale; Chant 109; Anthem "The radiant morn" (Woodward); Hymns 336, 342, 376.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher; The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. C. G. Sparham. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. F. C. H. Dreyer.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject, "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Europe Dismissed

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
(*New York Tribune*)

IN all the situations at the national capital today two circumstances stand out clearly. The first is the total lack of interest or concern with European affairs disclosed by the vast majority of men in and out of national political affairs, and the second is the not less manifest apprehension and anxiety of the few actually in touch with European affairs over the situations abroad which have grave menace for America.

To put the thing simply: Washington has dismissed Europe, gone back to domestic concerns, to domestic problems and troubles, but while it is now absorbed in these domestic concerns, in the first operations of a new national campaign, the conditions in Europe are going from bad to worse and may lead at any moment to a financial crash which cannot but involve this country.

It is the judgment of one of the best informed observers in Washington that we are shortly to see one of the greatest, world financial panics in history, that the whole edifice of paper credit and currency in Europe will collapse, and that the repercussions in the United States will be enormous.

ITALY ON THE VERGE

Washington has been informed that Italy is on the verge of revolution. It knows, officially, that Austria, the impossible fragment carved out at Paris, actually is starving. It knows that actual destitution and genuine surplus, so far as foodstuffs are concerned, exist on either side of frontiers traced at Paris with regard for racial considerations but without concern for economic circumstances.

The dispute over the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate has served to obscure all other European questions. The country is weary of this dispute, and it is going through a reaction from its European adventures which make the strongest possible contrast with the mood of 1917 and 1918. The exalted mood of the war time has not only disappeared but has given place to an equally strong mood of materialism. People who made all sacrifices gladly to win the war are now demanding all possible concentration of American effort and energy to spare them from further hardships or even sacrifices of a tolerable sort.

Yet the steady decline of the rates of exchange, the stream of veracious reports coming from Europe, reveal the fact that the situation abroad, so far from improving save in certain wholly restricted areas, is steadily worsening. One can read in the London financial cables and in the French financial and political despatches the unmistakable assertion that Europe sees no other hope for salvation, for the escape from a crash, than can be found in the prompt and far-reaching American participation in the world situation.

The conference among the British, French and Italian statesmen in Paris is recognised as an almost despairing attempt to find within the countries represented a solution for the perils of the hour. But again and again such European conferences end with the disclosure that action of a decisive sort is still postponed against the hope that the American mood will change and America return to her temper of one and two years ago.

But this is exactly what America, so far as Washington is an accurate barometer, is not doing. The war, its issues, its circumstances, are becoming more and more vague. Leaders like Senator Lodge, who in the past have most accurately known and most closely followed European events, who have most intelligently championed American association in world affairs within restricted limits, have by the circumstances of the recent struggle in the Senate been led to a position which contrasts strangely with their past.

PRESIDENT ISOLATED

At this present moment the break between the President and the Congress is complete. Mr. Wilson's physical condition still prevents any close association with the Democratic Senators, who are themselves a minority, and a divided minority. Mr. Lansing has told the Senate recently that he has not seen the President in four months, a significant indication of the separation of the Cabinet minister responsible for foreign affairs from the Chief Executive. Colonel House, who was in many respects the real representative of the President in European matters, is equally remote from the White House.

Congress, Washington, apparently the best informed men in civil as well as official life, believe that the nation is tired of European adventures, believe that it is impossible longer to interest public attention in foreign problems, even when they have almost immediate domestic appositeness. The result is that here, at the seat of government, Europe is being ignored, forgotten. The view is generally held and expressed widely that America completed "her bit" when the armistice came, when the last food bounties and loans were made; that it is for Europe now to find her feet as best she can, and it is for America to devote her energies to the solving of problems which have become sources of national apprehension.

As opposed to this view, almost universal, two voices are heard, but both unmistakably faint. The one continues to assert that America has still a moral obligation to finish the job, which was only begun in the war. This is a plain survival of the voice and spirit so general twelve months ago and now exciting little more than impatience in most quarters.

The second voice is at the moment more impressive; it asserts with earnestness that carries conviction that long persistence in the present course by this country will make inevitable a general financial and economic crash in the world, which will have very great echoes here. To ratify the treaty with or without reservations will not change this. Nothing can change it but a reversal of the apparent decision of America permanently to quit Europe, to abandon participation in European affairs and concentrate on domestic concerns.

For the moment this is truly a voice crying in the wilderness, impressive to a few only because of the character of the men who are behind this view. Yet one cannot accurately portray Washington conditions at the present hour without giving real attention to the solemnity with which men whose names would attract attention and respect forecast the arrival of a financial deluge to which American indifference is now contributing enormously.

Across Germany By Motor :-: By James Hazen Hyde

Actual State Of The Country And The People As Revealed By A Trip From The Rhine To Berlin And Beyond

Mr. Hyde, the author of the accompanying article, is the American who inherited from his father, Henry B. Hyde, the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and who has lived abroad, and mainly in Paris, since 1905, when he sold his interest to Thomas F. Ryan after the celebrated investigation into insurance matters conducted by Charles E. Hughes.

Certain additional notes have been taken from an article written by Mr. Hyde's traveling companion, Raymond Recouly, and published in l'Illustration of Paris.

(*New York Times*)

WITH a recommendation from general Degoutte, I left Alsace by motor for Frankfort, where everything was facilitated for me by the French Military Mission. The French occupation ends in the suburbs of Frankfort, and from there one passes into the neutral zone, and thence into Germany. The pointed helmet is seen for the first time at Frankfort. There also for the first time I had to deal with the disagreeable Prussian official. He brought up a thousand difficulties: "Our trains are crowded." I replied that we were traveling by motor. "You will find no gasoline." "We have a sufficient quantity to go to Berlin, where the French military authorities will give us some of theirs." "We have no food supplies," he growled. "We have food for several days." Finally: "By whom are you recommended? What is your mission?" I took out a handwritten letter from Marshal Foch to the French and allied authorities. He immediately relented and became almost amiable.

Alsace is well provided with food, but in Germany it is not possible to satisfy one's appetite. A new rule has been adopted by the hotels: Ten percent is added to all the bills, replacing the waiters' tips, and a 20 percent tax is exacted on all wines. The superb German porter is the only one who still enjoys a certain independence and receives his tips direct.

From Fankfort to Eisenach, where we were to spend the night, we did not meet any military automobiles and very few private motor cars. A curious thing to notice is that all the horses are afraid of automobiles, no doubt having lost the habit of seeing them.

The roads are still in a passable condition, but very inferior to the beautiful roads of France. It is difficult to find one's way, there being no guideposts and road maps not being obtainable. The factories on every side work late in the evening; the eight-hour law does not seem to exist there.

Crossing the country it is realised that it is not naturally rich, that its real strength is in its industry. On the whole, Germany gives the impression of an over-populated and active beehive, and everywhere the density of the population is striking.

When we arrived in Berlin an excellent but frugal dinner, served on paper table-cloths, with the same kind of napkins, to the sound of a Viennese orchestra, put us in a good mood for a stroll in the city. Berlin at night is very badly illuminated. On Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse I thought myself in a Russian city—the same filth, the same disorder, the same generally debased aspect. Wounded and mutilated soldiers sell cigarettes, cigarette lighters, and bad literature. Few officers are seen and very few policemen, who are far from possessing the old-time authority; few soldiers, and all ragged.

On one of the columns, next to the theater posters, was an announcement of a "syndicate" of vice promoters, giving the date of a meeting "to study the means of adapting their future to new economic conditions. Important meeting authorised by the municipal police authorities." Other official announcements related to the sale of horse meat, potatoes, and flour.

Germans are above all commercial. In front of the late Imperial Palace an important and profitable traffic goes on in postcards showing the imperial family, political men of the new regime, revolutionary troops, barricades, guns, and tanks in the streets. All tastes can be satisfied. Their way of constructing barriers is very curious—they simply place between two soldiers a large sign with the inscription, "Halt, whoever goes further will be shot," which proves that even in the midst of disorder they know how to make themselves obeyed.

The men one sees in the street are, as usual, badly dressed and the women still more so. They really are very ugly and their caricatures do not at all exaggerate the actual. Clothes being extremely expensive, demobilised men still wear their uniforms. The aristocracy have taken shelter in their castles but there are more soldiers—though they are kept under cover—at the present time in Berlin, we are told, than under the old regime. The race courses have regained their former vogue nearly everywhere in Germany; gambling is at its height; there is speculating in stocks, in exchange, in merchandise. The new rich and war profiteers (for they exist there as elsewhere) are in a hurry to enjoy their wealth.

I have been invited by Allies in company with Germans—a curious and painful impression. It is interesting to note the eagerness with which they eat their food. No more fat Germans are to be seen. It certainly is not good to be German just now. They have lost prestige, their money is worth almost nothing (100 francs represent approximately 300 marks), they are burdened with taxes, and nowhere welcome.

At two of the principal German automobile factories I asked out of curiosity the prices of motors manufactured by them. They replied that they did not know yet; that they could not assure delivery of the cars in less than a year or eighteen months. I also went several times into one of the large Berlin shops, formerly filled with buyers, now almost deserted.

At the opera we saw an excellent performance of "Rosenkavalier," conducted by Strauss himself. The eagles of the imperial box had been taken off, and the seats were for sale. In the audience, no dress and fewer dinner coats. The sandwiches that Germans are accustomed to eat between acts are not attractive looking. In front of the theaters, which close at 11:30, there are no luxurious private cars. The question of the future of the theaters which everywhere in Germany had allowances from the sovereign's private funds, has recently made necessary the meeting of a congress to discuss their future, which is considered useful and important by the present Government.

In Germany, after a traveler has crossed the French war zone, the country seems to be untouched, but on going ever so little deeper into conditions, that first impression rapidly gives way. These Germans do not eat sufficiently; they are disabled, without any ideal. They had faith in their Kaiser, in their army; thanks to a clever Government propaganda, they believed in the justice of their cause, in their final victory, and only now begin to realise that they were fooled. The drive toward the west and the drive toward the east, through the Balkan countries, both are over. Russia! all their hopes are turned toward that vast Russia—she is for them the promised land, she hypnotises them. In any bookshop you will find numerous historical works, books on the war, excellent geographical maps, but especially books on that great Russian empire, Germany's future field of expansion.

The outstanding man in the present German Government is Mr. Noske, Minister of National Defense. It is he who brutally and successfully broke up the Spartacist revolutionary movement. To him was assigned the task, almost at the end of the war, of putting an end to the sailors' mutiny at Kiel, which was the starting point of the revolution. His Government might find itself exposed to two dangers: a revolutionary Bolshevist movement on the left, a reactionary nationalist movement on the right. If the Bolsheviki succeeded in getting hold of the Government, the definite success of the right would be the almost certain outcome. The interest of the Allies is, to my mind, with the present Government because the republic has signed the treaty and has more reason to respect its signature than any other regime. However, it must not be forgotten that for a large portion of the public the empire symbolises ancient prosperity. The economic diplomacy of the republic takes the place of the military diplomacy of the monarchy. The new battles of Germany will be fought for the time being on the economic ground, where her ability for organisation and work will soon render her as dangerous as she was on military ground. The nation has had enough of war. It wishes to work, and for this purpose wants an energetic Government.

I had the pleasure of traveling on this journey with my friend, Mr. Recouly, one of the staff of the Figaro, who had with Noske an interview at which I was present.

Near the residence in which the Minister has his offices can be seen barbed wires guarded by two sentinels. We were conducted to the Minister's secretary, whose offices are on the first floor, guarded also by two sentinels; from there we were taken to the second floor, where soldiers were again on guard. The apartment is very plain. The Minister kept his secretary with him and sent for a German stenographer, who took down our conversation.

He is a tall, strongly built man, of humble origin and energetic, a man with a strong hand, hair cut straight off his forehead, dressed plainly in a black day suit. The days when dress suit and white gloves were obligatory for visit to a Minister are far away. His aspect denotes a prominent personality. He said to us briefly: "My party, the Socialist Party, is in power. Our ideas are the same as those announced by the International Conference of Berne in 1914, at which were present certain prominent Frenchmen. At that time our ideal was to eliminate all cause or source of friction or possible wars between Germany and France. The war has destroyed what we tried to do, and, according to our viewpoint, we must return to the mentality of 1914 and forget all that has taken place between 1914 and 1919."

He told us that he could very well understand why the inhabitants of northern France should hate the Germans still more than those of the rest of France, and that if the Berlinese had at an hour's distance from their city a port of their country sacked and ruined they would be as indignant against the French as the French are against them. He added that the French Government should be more calm than the country and not allow itself to be influenced by public opinion in the devastated provinces. As a discussion seemed to me useless, I allowed him to continue.

"War, paradoxical as that may appear, has more than ever chained together ("Zu sammen Gekettot") France and Germany. France demands German labor and German money to reconstruct the north. Germany can give this labor and this money on condition that she finds new riches, and those new riches she can only find in Russia."

He expressed his displeasure over the blockade of the Baltic. "With a little patience," he said to us, "it could have been avoided." The whole country suffered from it. The continuation of the blockade would cause strikes, certain factories in the north would find themselves obliged to close, being only able to work with the ore imported from Sweden. Those workmen, without work, would cause trouble. He also wept over the 150,000 head of live stock that Germany must return to France. "France does not realise the pitiable condition of Germany," &c.

The Germans complain about everything and everybody. One of them went so far as to tell me: "It is England alone that has profitted by the war. She was jealous of the German Navy; it is at the bottom of the water; of our merchant marine, she has taken it; of our colonies, she has them, at least the great part of them, also Egypt, Arabia and Persia."

They do not seek to hide how indignant they are that their prisoners are still kept from them. They do not realise at all the bad impression that their intellectual manifestation produced in France, where it is not only for the war that they are held responsible, but also for their inhuman and barbarous military methods.

New and important fiscal laws are talked of; also a tax of from 20 to 60 percent on capital, and as this could not be collected at once, interest on the amounts due the State would be collected at the same time. They still hesitate, fearing that the Allies will seize all these new revenues.

Another of their cares at present is the establishment of technical councils and workmen's councils as adjuncts to directors and owners of factories. They also dread the discussion which will surely come up between the different political parties, and especially with the right, before the new legislation is presented to the Reichstag. The left demands the consent of a workman's syndicate before he is taken on or discharged by an employer; the right opposes this.

What we have most to fear in Germany is bankruptcy and Bolshevism. The Germans will always try to blackmail the Allies with those two spectres, for they have for the time being no inclination for revenge. Necessity is their law. They are too exhausted to think of it at present, but Napoleon himself was not able to prevent Prussia from arming for a war of revenge, and I doubt that the Allies can destroy the military spirit of Prussified Germany, who compares her present condition to that of 1805.

The German is a convalescent who can recover or become ill again—his disease is even contagious. The ancient imperial regime has fallen; it is not wanted any more and the new republican party is being strengthened. It was victorious in the national deliberations of all Germany, represented by the assembly of Weimar. The soviets, personifying the extreme aspirations of the working class were broken up.

The Versailles Treaty can be criticised. It was evidently made by mortals and is consequently imperfect. Certain people say, too, that we have made German unity. Contemplating the confusion reigning in Germany we have the right to ask ourselves where we would be without this German quasi-unity.

We must abandon our war mentality and our pre-war mentality to build up a peace mentality and to think only of enforcing respect for the treaty and re-establishment of order. The great question is: Is Germany repentant? No one could answer that question. We cannot hope to reform the Germans, but we can show them that it is in their interest to keep their promises and respect their signatures. The watchword for us, the Allies, to be fair, careful, and to remain united—or Germany may yet win the war!

Describing the journey from Frankfort (after a very bad dinner at the best hotel in the place), Hyde's companion, Raymond Recouly, says in his article in L'Illustration:

"The country is smiling and in an admirable state of cultivation. The fields are full of peasants busy with the harvest of beets, cabbages and potatoes; all the factory chimneys are smoking, and the villages, as everywhere in Germany swarm with children. Hanau, Geinhausen, Fulda—it is one of the loveliest regions of Germany that we are traversing, up-and-down country, wooded hills, green valleys, gently winding roads. We had decided to sleep at Eisenach in one of the most celebrated corners of Thuringia.

"When we arrived it was dark as pitch; the hotel keeper, who heard us speak French, received us very politely, very civilly. The head waiter, who spoke French with a terrific German accent, as soon as he had taken our order for dinner, reappeared, carrying two bottles of old Bordeaux, fetched expressly in our honor.

"But why insult the wine of the Rhine in its own country by choosing Bordeaux instead? Unhappily, the Rhine wine now served in all of Germany (except at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin, where what we drank was excellent), is usually very middling stuff. There was, it seems, a fearful lot of it drunk during the war. The most esteemed vintages have all disappeared. The effect of four years' fighting was to create a burning thirst in this people of sixty-seventy millions. Beer, their common drink, has become very bad. They make it, like everything else in Germany, out of substitutes, because both hops and barley are lacking. Wine has won favor in consequence.

"In the morning, while the chauffeur was filling his tanks with petrol, we strolled about the streets of the little city. The shops, except for those which sell food, shoes, and clothing, are pretty well stocked. The best displays are those of cutlery, household goods, and in the book store. In the last Ludendorff's new book—rather ordinary, I am assured—held the place of honor. There were also a large supply of maps, of all sorts and sizes, showing the new Germany as she emerges considerably curtailed from the Treaty of Versailles. I am not sure that we have any such maps in Paris. But one sees them everywhere here. The cartographers who draw them, the publishers who bring them out, and the people who buy them—everybody seems to find it a perfectly natural thing to do.

"Not a policeman, not a soldier. To anybody who knew the Germany of before the war that is certainly the most astonishing thing. Upon the roads which we traversed hardly ever an automobile. We hardly met half a dozen in the course of our run along the highway from Frankfort to Berlin. In most of the villages we passed through we found triumphal arches made of leafy branches and bearing the inscription: 'Willkommen in der Heimat' ('Welcome Home'). These withered branches, this inscription half washed out by the rain, recalled in a fashion sufficiently melancholy the return of the troops after the defeat and the armistice.

"We passed through Gotha, celebrated for its almanack, for its atlas, and still more for its dynasty, which has furnished kings to a certain number of the nations of Europe: Belgium, England, Portugal, Bulgaria. If I've left out any—which is quite likely—pray excuse me.

"We passed Erfurt, full of Napoleonic memories, where, upon the command of his master, Talma had Corneille applauded by an orchestra full of kings.

"After Erfurt, Weimar. . . . We lunched at Leipzig. At the hotel the same reception as on the day before. Correct, polite, revealing astonishment at the sudden appearance of strangers speaking French. They regarded us a little as if we had dropped from the moon. Detestable luncheon—bad fish, uneatable mess of meat. Very luckily we had fortified ourselves with a cold fowl and a thermos bottle of soup.

"From all the experiences of our trip as well as from what we could gather from qualified observers, this seems to be the actual food situation in Germany:

"'Butcher's meat is as strictly rationed as possible. It is delivered only by ticket. There is very little of it, and it is usually not good.

"'Poultry and game are more abundant, but they are very expensive, and only the rich can eat either with frequency.

"'Very little fish. During our stay in Berlin the blockade of the coast by the Allies still further reduced the supply. Almost no butter, no milk, eggs not to be got. We asked for them vainly in all the hotels and restaurants of the large cities through which we passed. There were none except in Berlin at the Hotel Adlon, the seat of the allied commissions, and, therefore, exceptionally well provisioned.

"'Very little fat or oil. Very little coffee and tea, which have reappeared only since the armistice. On the other hand, the supply of sugar seemed to be adequate.'

"There remains, you see, hardly anything besides potatoes, cabbages, beets, and turnips. The people in moderate circumstances and the poor have very little else to eat. The ordinary bread is very black and very heavy. The poorest, the most down-and-out of my countrymen wouldn't want it.

"In short, the Germans are not dying of hunger. But a large number of them continue not to get enough to eat to keep from being hungry. And the condition has lasted four years. No wonder they find the regime a little long drawn out.

"The situation is not so bad in the country—where the peasants live almost entirely on what they raise—as in the cities—especially in the big industrial centers. The end of the war has not materially ameliorated these conditions.

"This persistent undernourishment has fatally influenced the health and vigor of the race. No more portly figures, no more apoplectic countenances, no more necks rippling in red folds over the collar, such as one used to see so much of in the old days. The children, the youths have suffered especially.

"'How old would you say the bellboys in this hotel are?' I was asked in Berlin by an allied officer.

"'Fourteen to fifteen years,' I answered.

"'Ask them,' he said. 'The youngest is not under seventeen.'

"The race then has been touched and touched profoundly."

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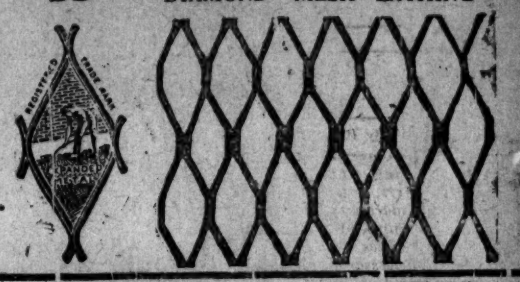

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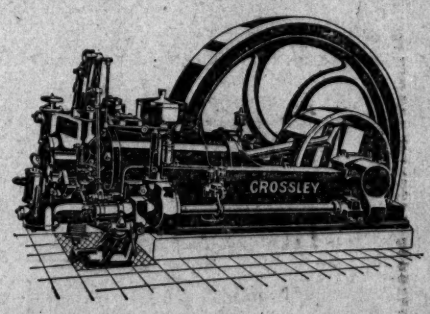

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BY GOLLY, I CERTAINLY AM MAD —— SINCE I QUIT TALKIN' TO SHRIMP AND HE QUIT TALKIN' TO ME, I BET I'M THE "CHAMPEEN" MADDER OF OUR WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD!
I SUPPOSE YOU HAVE HEARD THE SCANDAL?
GET AWAY FROM ME; I'M MADDER THAN A WET ROOSTER!!!
TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING, TO WHOM?
NOBODY!
OH, PARDON ME! - I DID NOT MEAN TO INTERRUPT YOU FROM TALKIN' TO YOURSELF!
HUH?
BY GOSH, THAT DAME IS LUCKY TO CATCH ME WHEN I'M SO MAD AT SHRIMP I CAN'T GET NO MADDER — BELIEVE ME, I'D BAWL HER OUT!
McNAMARA 10-9

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The correspondent who asks advice about piano study should get Josef Hoffmann's "Piano Questions," (published by Hodder and Stoughton). The book consists of the answers to correspondents in the Ladies' Home Journal during a period of two years. A good teacher will vary his methods to suit the individual pupil; but this is not the same thing as consulting the pupil's likes and dislikes. These last may be the chief cause of the pupil needing strict watching and supervision. Please write care of THE CHINA PRESS, and not to me privately.

* * *

The presence of children at the afternoon concerts of the Town Band has become a real nuisance, and many who go to enjoy the music are making a grievance of the disturbances created both by children and by older people who show little consideration for others. A beginning could be made by some attempt to enforce the existing regulation as to age. What to do with the people over age who cause annoyance, is another matter.

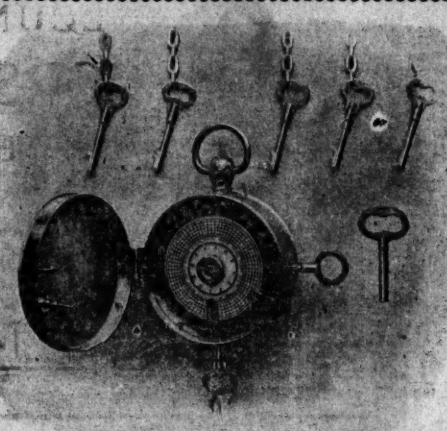
On the subject of the Town Band the need for good instruments is as great as the necessity of securing the best players. Truth of intonation and accuracy of pitch in the wind departments are very difficult things to secure at any time in the orchestra. With the most careful "nursing," woodwind instruments change their pitch perceptibly with changes of temperature; and the same is true of brass-wind. Composers know this to their cost when they suddenly ask a second player to take up a cold instrument without allowing time for him to warm up the new tube to the instruments already in use. Various metals, vulcanite and woods obviously behave quite differently in any given change of conditions. The problem of a number of tubes of so many different materials would be a hopeless one were it not for the inventive ingenuity of the builders of instruments. Devices to compensate for variations due to temperature have to a large measure reduced the terrors of expansion and contraction. But inasmuch as the different devices applied are suited only to sets of instruments of the same make a mixed lot of wood-wind and brass instruments can not be made to play in tune with one another even when every player is a skilled performer quite capable of playing in perfect intonation by himself.

Any orchestra that seeks good results must be supplied with a set of wind instruments all by the same firm of makers. Only in this way can truth of intonation be secured by the care and watchfulness of the players in allowing for variation. It is spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar to continue using a heterogeneous collection of instruments of chance make and design. Obsolete types, too, must be scrapped if the wind is ever to sound really in tune. The art of the orchestra is difficult enough bristling with anomolies. Witness the fact that the best flute players tell you that the low notes of their instrument are not really flat, they only sound flat! Replacement of the wind-instruments in the Town Band would be a means of enabling us to get full value for the money already spent. The cost is more a necessary precaution than an additional expense.

* * *

The most exciting event of the recent musical season in New York has been the attempt made by a number of the quandam German singers of the Metropolitan Opera House to give German opera in the German language at the Lexington Avenue Theater.

They called themselves "The Star Opera Company," and were under the leadership of Otto Goritz, who immortalised himself in 1915 by celebrating in song the sinking of the "Lusitania." None of these singers accepted their enforced retirement from the Metropolitan gracefully, Madame Ober going so far as to sue the Metropolitan for her "unpaid salary," which she had the impudence to claim in spite of her behaviour. For such people, with this stigma on them, to attempt to give German opera in the German language was an insult to America and Americans. Naturally, there was a riot on the opening night, and the trouble was submitted to the courts. While the judges were reserving their decision, the performances went on intermittently, and the rioting could only be suppressed by keeping a large force of police on hand every night. After a week's consideration the courts decided that, irrespective of the legality or illegality of the project, any performance that was so offensive to the citizens of New York, and which required such a large police force to maintain order, was a public nuisance, and must be suppressed. The company then announced that "for the present the performances would be given in English," but this project had also to be abandoned, as the operas (light music, no masterpieces being attempted) had never been translated, and could not be prepared in English so hurriedly. As the few productions given were on a low plane, both musically and scenically, there was little prospect of the season of the Star Opera Company being a success, even if it had not been interrupted. The spirit of the American public towards this enterprise was well portrayed by the man who from one of the boxes pelted the singers with rotten eggs, and who quietly submitted to his arrest, and paid his fine with the remark, "It was worth it."



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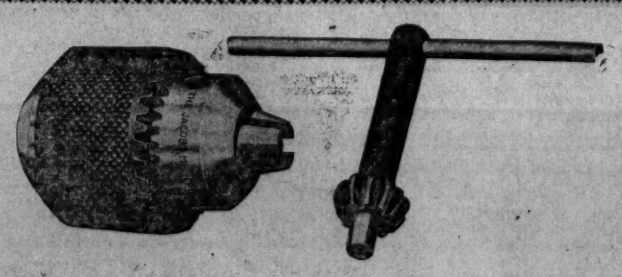

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Few Are Satisfied

By S. E. KISER

The poor man wishes he had wealth,
The old man wishes he had youth;
The sick man wishes he had health.
The liar wants to hear the truth.
Perhaps the frog beside the pool.
Is envious of the bird that flies,
But have you ever known a fool
Who had a longing to be wise?

The weak man wishes to be strong,
The fat man wishes to be lean;
The short man wishes to be long.
The cook would like to be a queen;
The blind man wishes he could see,
The mirthless man may hunt for mirth,
But no Kentuckian would be
From any other State on earth.

It is the way of humankind
To wish for things the fates withhold;
The timid man would like to find
Some talisman to make him bold;
Mike wishes he could change his Mike
To Henry, John or Launcelot,
But where's the Englishman who'd like
To be a Welshman or a Scot?

You, too, no doubt, have met brunettes
Who tried to charm with yellow hair
The man who works sometimes forgets
That loafing doesn't lessen care:
Men have a longing, as a rule,
For talents other men possess,
But have you ever seen a fool
Who didn't like his foolishness?

Easy Bravery

"Oh, Reginald," said the sweet girl to her lover, "that horrid man on the other side of the street has been following us for the last half hour, and, oh, he keeps staring so boldly at me!"

Like a warrior thirsting for blood, Reginald Smyth-Jones, without a word, crossed the road and confronted the stalker.

"Look here, Robinson," he said, "I'm sorry I haven't got the money to pay you, but it's really too bad to follow me about when I'm doing my best to land a young heiress. Wait a bit longer, man, and you'll get your money and an order for the finest wedding-suit you can turn out."

Robinson departed knowingly, and Smyth-Jones rejoined his adored one.

"I'm very glad you called my attention to the scoundrel," he remarked, as his admiring companion linked her arm in his. "I spoke to him pretty sternly, I can tell you, and I don't think he'll stare at you again in a hurry. If he hadn't gone off, I should have thrashed him."

"How brave you are!" she murmured. And Cupid wept.

The Pipe Of Foch

(*New York Times*)

"I did it by smoking my pipe," says Marshal Foch, answering his own question, "How, then, did I win the war?" The figurative expression will become historic. Ages hence men will quote it when talking about the great war and discussing the strategy of the savior of civilisation. In the dark hours of his troubles the Marshal of France smoked many pipes to see his way clear to victory. He never lost his head, even when the Germans were knocking at the door of Amiens with their high-power shells; when the British had their backs against the wall at Kemmel Hill and only the last reserve could save the Hasbrouck-Ypres railway; and when the Americans and Moroccans at Chateau-Thierry barred the road to Paris.

Explaining his figure of speech, Foch says that he did not get excited, he reduced everything to its essentials, he avoided useless emotions, he concentrated all his strength upon his job. It does not tell the whole story. Other Generals have been calm, philosophic, determined, energetic, and they have willed victory, but it has not come. The great Frenchman had a genius for action at the right time, and in the emergency his courage was tremendous—there is no other word for it. More than once during the conflict he snatched success from the black jaws of defeat. At the most critical stage of the first battle of the Marne, when his corps was giving way, he reinforced a part of the line, and by a furious and well-timed assault turned the tide of battle. It was the same on the Yser a month later, when the enemy threatened to break through to the Channel ports. The Marshal smoked another pipe, and the enemy was thrown back and had to dig in. A very thin line of skilled and stubborn resistance saved the allied armies from disaster on that occasion. Ferdinand Foch was not in supreme command at the time, but he had charge of the Yser front.

After the conference at Beauvais on April 3, 1918, when the fortunes of the Allies including the Americans ready for battle, were committed to Marshal Foch, he seems to have been busy until July 18 smoking pipes for calmness and concentration. It was on the latter date that he ordered the offensive that never stopped until the armistice ended hostilities on Nov. 11. That was the greatest and most wonderful aggressive movement recorded in the history of warfare since men have contended in battle. The mind that ordered and directed it was the mind of the Frenchman who says that since the age of 17 he had "dreamed of revenge after having seen the Germans at Metz." Napoleon was his inspiration in difficulties. "I remember," he says, "that before Arcola the master had said, 'I must get out of Verona,' and he had been beaten several times."

In the four months lacking a few days after the Germans began their well-planned offensive in March, 1918, Marshal Foch was often beaten and sometimes near the end of his resources, but he smoked on bravely and ideas came to him to be translated into action when the enemy was not prepared for it. In Foch's retreats snares were set; the terrain was better known to him than to the Germans, and when he struck he was like the boxer with the right foot forward and the blow started to the point of contact. The Marshal compresses his strategy into one illuminating sentence: "It was necessary to face the idea of defeat and to face the idea of victory"; that is to say, to plan victory while enduring reverses. The result, he firmly believes, was as Providence had decreed, he being the instrument. So Cromwell felt and thought, and so, too, other Generals who met death or knew defeat—Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee. Probably no eminent commander whose cause triumphed but attributed the success he won to a Higher Power.

It was the case that in the campaign in France, 1914-1918, the allied Generals other than Marshal Foch proved themselves versatile and dependable soldiers; among the French, Joffre, Petain, Mangan, Degoutte, Debeney, Gouraud; among the British, French (as a defensive commander), Haig, Plumer, Rawlinson, Horne, Byng; among the Americans, Pershing, Liggett, Bullard. Never had a generalissimo better subordinates than those who executed the orders of Ferdinand Foch. Like him, they were calm, resourceful, determined, energetic. Providence looked after the details as well as the general plan, although there was darkness before the dawn of success and the sunburst of victory.

True To Life

An elderly gentleman went into a photographic studio and asked to see the proofs of a photograph recently taken of a young man whose name he gave. They were handed to him and he examined them critically. He seemed pleased, and finally said: "These are of my son. This one is a remarkably good likeness of him—it is very like him, indeed. Has he paid you for it yet?" "No, sir," said the photographer, "not yet." "Ah," said the elderly gentleman, "very like him, indeed!"

A Sure Reward

Lady Roberts was once visiting a military hospital in India, and was so delighted with what she saw that she exclaimed, "I think the nurses deserve medals for this campaign as much as any one, and I hope they will get them." "I don't know about medals," said a witty officer who was in attendance, "but they are sure to get plenty of clasps!"

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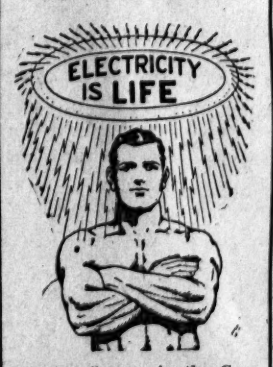

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A Dangerous Subject

That Is What Arnold Bennett Says As He Begins A Series O Articles On 'Women'

"I would give much," said a famous surgeon, "for the privilege of dissecting myself."

We all have curiosity about ourselves. Except that we are afraid that the opinion might be unfavorable we would each like to know what the other thinks of us.

Of women this is perhaps more true than of men, and if this surmise be of fact, women in general will welcome the announcement that as a class, as a separate part of humanity, as a genius by itself, they are about to be dissected, X-rayed, analysed and resolved into their essential elements by one of the famous students of character.

Arnold Bennett's claim to genius with the pen makes whatever he writes of compelling interest. But when he takes for a subject that which he calls "the most dangerous any man could choose" curiosity becomes dominant.

In the January number of Harper's Bazaar this great English writer begins a series of six articles on women. The separate chapters will be titled "The Perils of Writing About Women," "The Change in Love," "The Abolition of Slavery," "Women as Charmers," "Are Men Superior to Women?" "Salary-Earning Girls."

"Men do not understand women nor women men," says Mr. Bennett in his initial article. "If men and women were to wake one morning in perfect mutual comprehension," he continues, "on that day the sun would shine in vain, the globe put up its shutters, and the sublime adventures would be over."

But, notwithstanding their alleged ignorance, every man has certain well-defined opinions of woman, and Mr. Bennett contends that every man should express that opinion. It is therefore to be expected that his genius will be curbed neither by fear nor favor.

Dealing With Disease

By Brice Belden, M. D.

Physicians have long been accustomed to divide diseases into two great classes—the organic and functional.

By organic diseases have been meant those in which positive defects of structure have been present, recognisable by the senses; in which tissue alterations could be detected by the eye or the microscope, by feeling or by hearing (stethoscope, etc.), or by any method revealing cellular change.

By functional diseases have been meant those in which structural changes have apparently not been present; in which things seemed to be normal in form and substance, but not working right.

As may be guessed by the reader, the latter diseases are diminishing in number as medical science advances. To call certain well defined diseases functional today would simply be to confess ignorance of progress.

Common sense will tell any one that if a machine won't work there must be an organic reason for it.

To take some common instances, let us consider neurasthenia, hysteria and "nerves." Nowadays we try to find out what is behind these afflictions. We don't tell the victims their illnesses and "cheer them up," as the genial physician of former times used to do in such circumstances.

These apparently functional ailments, when closely studied by all the means available to modern practitioners, very often resolve themselves into obscure infections.

When these infections are properly dealt with the so-called functional diseases disappear.

The thng to do in these cases is to find out the cause of the disturbance. In the majority of instances it is now possible for physicians to determine scientifically just why a given individual suffers from distressing symptoms, and when this is determined it is usually possible to remove the cause.

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Financing Foreign Production

Europe's Plight Compared To Imaginary Domestic Situation To Make Her Problem Clear

BY EDWARD A. FILENE

[Mr. Filene, a Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, served as a member of the committee which invited France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy to send business missions to take part in the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City.]

A large representative committee of American bankers and business men, organised as the result of the International Trade Conference, is working out a plan for stabilising international exchange. To the man in the shop, in the mill, on the farm, and in the American home generally, a statement of this kind carries little meaning or interest. He is likely to be awed by such unfamiliar expressions as "balance of trade," "exchange," and "international credit." But questions of this kind can be clarified by reducing them to terms in which every intelligent citizen is accustomed to deal.

If we eliminate technical expressions there is no principle in international trade which does not apply equally to problems of commerce and trade within our own nation or within our own locality. There are political factors which affect the policies under which international trade is conducted, and to this extent there are differences, but these need not confuse us.

Because this problem affects vitally the welfare of every man, woman and child among us, I would like to attempt to put in every-day terms the way in which it affects us and the general character of the methods by which it will have to be solved. This can be done without attempting to foreshadow the exact character of the plan the National Committee may work out.

Let us take Rochester and Buffalo for example, as the first two names which come into my mind. Imagine, if you will, that Buffalo has just suffered from a huge fire which burned out many of the most important manufacturing and business sections of the city. Suppose that fire has lasted not for days only, but for months, for eight or ten months. During that time you can well see, with the whole city threatened with destruction, the people of Buffalo, her manufacturers, her merchants, her professional men, her engineers, the workers in her shops, even the women and children have been doing little else but help stop that fire.

All this time, however, the city of Buffalo, which had thus been turned into a huge fire brigade, needed certain things from outside to help in fighting the fire. It needed coal to furnish power for its engines, it needed explosives to blow up buildings for protection, it needed food. All these things must be paid for. Now ordinarily, for the goods which the city needed for its support, for its food, for its fuel and for the raw products which it made in its factories, Buffalo could pay by selling the things made in its factories to other cities, receiving in return money which represented the value of these things, and which it used to pay for the goods brought into Buffalo.

BASIS OF EUROPE'S PLEA

During these ten months while the fire has been burning, it hasn't been able to sell any goods, because it hasn't been able to make any. So what has it done? It has gone out to the other cities of the United States and it has said: "We need fuel and food and other things. We can't pay for them now, because we are too busy fighting the fire to make anything to sell, but if you let us have this money with which we can buy these materials which we need, we will promise to pay you after we have put out the fire and got our factories back to work again." For this money, which naturally was forthcoming because the other cities of the country trusted Buffalo, they gave their written word that they would pay with a fair rate of interest on the loan.

Now that the fire is out, therefore, Buffalo finds herself with much of her capacity for making goods lost through the destruction of many of her important factories and owing a great deal of money which she has promised to pay back and which she can get only by working again and producing goods which she can sell.

What would Buffalo do? What would any city do? Her citizens would go to the other cities in the country, and especially to Rochester, and they would say: "We need to rebuild our factories, to restock our food supply, to get fuel for power and to keep our people warm, and above all we need to have the materials with which we can go to work again and repay you for what we borrowed in our emergency. If you will continue to supply us until we can get back again in normal working shape, we can assure you that you need have no doubt as to the ultimate payment of every cent we owe you, with a fair rate of interest for the use of your money in the meantime. We are not looking for charity; there is no reason why you should have to stand the loss caused by our misfortune, but as a fair business proposition we feel that you would be justified in giving us this help."

What would the people of Rochester say? Is it conceivable that they would refuse?

There would be several reasons underlying this attitude of the citizens of Rochester. First, there would be the element of good-will and the desire to give Buffalo a fair chance to get back on her feet, but beyond this there were certain goods manufactured in Buffalo which could be made more efficiently in Buffalo than anywhere else, which the business interests of Rochester wanted to buy. Further, Rochester would know that she had had a good sale in Buffalo for many of her own products which Buffalo could not continue to buy unless she in her turn could exchange with Rochester or other cities.

There would be other reasons which would impel Rochester for her own safety to give Buffalo as much assistance as she could in getting back in shape. If the people of Buffalo could not get back to work the big problem of unemployed would threaten Rochester, for these people, faced with hardship and hunger, would either go to Rochester and fill her streets with vagrants, or would create such a disturbance that the public order of the whole neighborhood would be threatened.

FACTORS IN SITUATION

All this seems very simple reasoning, and if we substitute Europe and America for Buffalo and Rochester and the great four years' war for a ten months' fire, we have a fairly accurate picture of the international business situation of the present day.

There are, however, two additional complications, because Europe is separated politically from the United States and because the Atlantic Ocean lies between them. The difference is only in detail, however, for the commercial development of the last fifty years has bound us too closely to Europe to enable us to escape the consequences of our business relations abroad.

The main differences are two; the problem of exchange and that of transportation.

Let us suppose that through the course of the ten months during which the fire had lasted an outside force had come in which required Buffalo, until she could begin to send out goods again, to pay for foodstuffs and fuel and materials twice as much or more than the ordinary value. In other words, if she wanted to pay cash for goods she would have to pay twice as much as she had before the fire occurred. The excess would not go to the people from whom she bought the goods, but would be swallowed up in the transaction.

Without going into a detailed explanation of the machinery of international exchange, this is a fair picture of the position in which Europe is at present placed in buying goods from the United States and paying cash for them. As soon as Europe begins again to produce, this difference will begin to adjust itself and when she is finally back in the position to produce and export it will entirely disappear. Given a problem of this kind as between Buffalo and Rochester, it seems inevitable that this situation would constitute only one more reason for extending credit.

The other obstacle, that of transportation, we may perhaps picture by imagining that all the railroads but one between Rochester and Buffalo have been destroyed. The one is clogged with traffic and as a result competition for its use is so strong that it has permitted freight rates on this one road to go up to a point where Buffalo is paying ten times its pre-war freight rate for the transportation of the food and fuel and materials which it must import from Rochester. Is it conceivable that the citizens of Rochester, realising their interest in getting Buffalo back on its feet, would permit this rate to stand?

There are, of course, in the present shipping situation many technical and complicated factors which enter in and into which I need not touch here in seeking simply to give a general view of the situation.

This simple analogy of Buffalo and Rochester accurately describes our business relations with Europe at the present time. The main remedy, it is easy to infer, lies in some form of credit which will enable Europe to delay its payment to America for the goods it must have to restore itself until it can begin to produce and export and pay for them at the normal value of its money. For five years Europe has been putting out our fire as well as its own and this is largely responsible for the position in which it is now placed commercially. For the sake of standing by the Allies who stood by us, as well as simply helping a good customer back to prosperity, it is our duty to assist Europe now with credit.

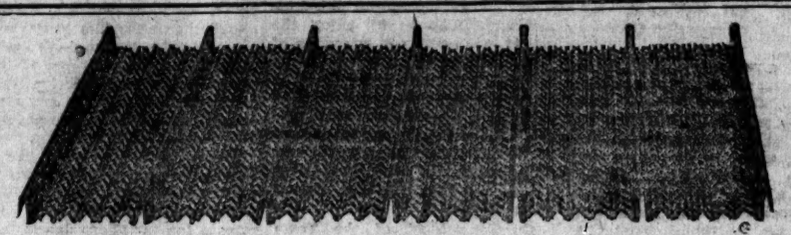
The form which this credit is to take is now being worked out by the National Committee on European Finance. In what way is the American citizen on the farm, in the factory, and in the home interested?

WHERE THRIFT COMES IN

Let us go back once more to our well-worn analogy of the two cities. To restore itself Buffalo would need a great many thousands of dollars. If she went to Rochester and asked the bankers for that money the Rochester bankers would probably be faced with this situation: they might not have enough funds on hand to meet the amount required by Buffalo. Even if they had, this sudden demand from Buffalo would be an overwhelming addition to the demands which they would already have from their own business patrons in Rochester. The result of this excessive demand would immediately be that the rate of interest would go up and the man who could pay the highest rate would be the one who would get the money. This, of course, would be a particularly unfortunate thing for both Buffalo and Rochester, since it would cripple the plans for restoration in the one place and cripple normal business in the other.

What would the bankers of Rochester do in these circumstances? They would almost surely go to the people of Rochester and they would say: "We have a sudden demand for a large sum of money to lend to your neighbors in Buffalo. They need it and you know as well as we that they are good for the amount they ask, but if we give it to them out of our reserve it is going to send the price of money clear up and that it will be bad for you and bad for them. What we need is new savings, savings for the emergency. Can you save ten cents, or fifty cents, or a dollar a week in addition to what you have been saving to turn into a big fund to loan to Buffalo and help her get on her feet? It is going to be good business for you because you get that money back with interest. It is also a really constructive, generous thing to do. There is another advantage in saving at this time and in raising this money in this general public way. When the people of Buffalo come over here to spend the money that we lend them for supplies to rebuild, it is going to create a big demand for goods here which, although we shall do our best to regulate it, may tend to raise prices here in Rochester. If, however, at the same time people are saving and thereby cutting down the demand for luxuries in which they are already indulging, that rising demand may help hold in check the tendency toward rising prices which Buffalo's purchases might make here."

Now this situation is almost exactly comparable to the situation in which the United States is placed today in relation with Europe. Europe is saying to us exactly what I have pictured Buffalo as saying to Rochester. Through the business missions from Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy, which have visited this country recently at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the European nations have been here explaining the situation in which they were placed. As a result of their conferences with American business men and bankers, the National Committee on European Finance has been formed, and a general understanding between the business men of Europe and the business men of America has been reached, with a general willingness to co-operate in solving the problem on both sides. But the business men and bankers, through a number of spokesmen, have pointed out that they alone cannot solve the problem. They must have the co-operation and help of the whole American people, and especially, to quote Wright W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and Co., of the "old-fashioned man who saves."



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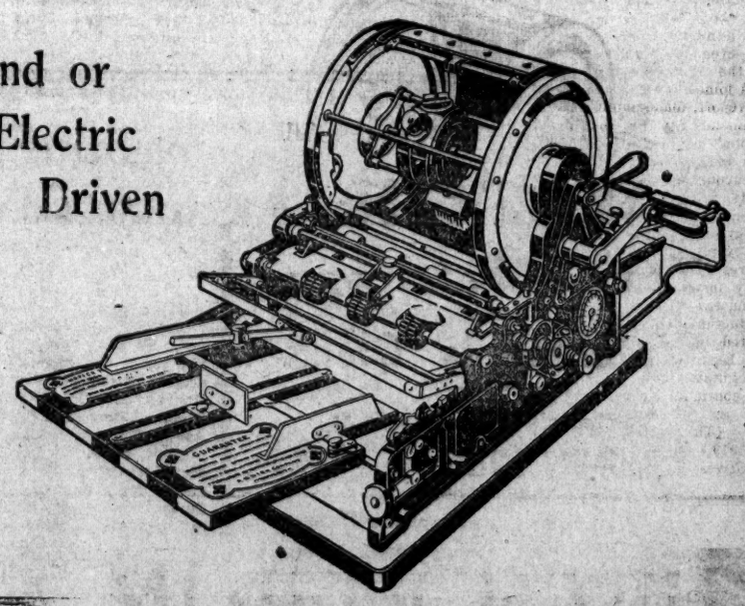

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British Experience With Excess Profits Taxation

This is a summary of material to be published shortly in the form of an elaborate report to the Committee on War Finance of the American Economic Association. The summary, in substantially this form, was read as the leading paper at the meeting of the American Economic Association in Chicago. The writer was delegated by the War Finance Committee to investigate this topic and spent the Summer of 1919 in London on this mission. It should be noted that this is a report to the Committee on War Finance and not a report of that committee. The expressions of opinion are those of the writer, not of the committee.

By ROBERT MURRAY HAIG
(*Associate Professor, School of Business, Columbia University*)

The only invention of consequence developed during the war in the field of finance is the special taxation of excess profits. This innovation has proved itself to be a remarkably effective device for producing large revenues and has achieved a degree of popularity with the public generally because of various economic and social effects which have been attributed to it. The question is now sharply raised regarding the future of this tax. There are those who believe that this highly specialised war machine should be abandoned on the battlefield as incapable of performing any useful function in time of peace. Others believe that this particular sword may be beaten into a plowshare, or, in more modern phraseology, that, though designed as a tank, this tax can be made to operate efficiently as a tractor. To arrive at a wise solution of this question is the most important fiscal problem of the present Congress.

Recently those who favor the abandonment of the tax have begun an active agitation for its immediate repeal. A report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges the "elimination of taxes which tend to interfere with the accumulation of industrial capital" (Report on High Cost of Living, Page 5), and the interpretation of those who prepared the report makes it clear that the excess profits tax is the particular object of attack. The National Association of Credit Men has urged that the tax be repealed in such a manner that it will not apply even to 1919 incomes. Even the Secretary of the Treasury has joined the opposition, and in his report, made public on Dec. 4, recommends the "elimination or deduction" of the excess profits tax. His indictment of the tax reads: "It encourages wasteful expenditure, puts a premium on over-capitalisation and a penalty on brains, energy and enterprise, discourages new ventures and confirms old ventures in their monopolies. In many instances it acts as a consumption tax, is added to the cost of production upon which profits are figured in determining prices, and has been, and will, so long as it is maintained upon the statute books, continue to be, a material factor in the increased cost of living" (The New York Times, Dec. 4, 1919.) On the other hand, representatives of the large farm interests have included in their legislation program the "democratic financing of the war cost by the retention of the income and excess profits taxes and a higher tax on land held for speculative purposes." (The New York Times, Dec. 15, 1919).

The agitation for repeal, upon analysis, proves to be divided in aim.

1.—It is directed partly against taxation as such, raising the question as to the size of the total taxes to be imposed by the Federal Government, which question in turn disintegrates into problems of debt policy and amortisation, of the scope of public functions and of economy in governmental expenditure.

2.—In the second place, the agitation seems to be directed against the policy of business taxation in general, questioning the scientific soundness of taxes on industry as compared with possible alternatives, particularly increased income tax rates and the so-called "consumption" taxes.

3.—Finally, the agitation is aimed in part against the excess profits tax itself as a specific form of business taxation. This attack brings into view all of the problems of the fiscal, economic and social effects of the present measure and suggests the possibility of adopting alternative business levies, such, for example, as a tax on corporate profits either at a flat rate or on a progressive scale, but without any attempt to weight the burden according to the excessiveness of the profits.

These questions are entirely too broad to be analysed adequately in a brief article, and such an analysis is not here attempted. This paper merely presents a summary of the British experience and practice, which it is hoped will be helpful in reaching an accurate and trustworthy solution of our problem. A fuller statement will be made in an elaborate report to be printed soon by the American Economic Association. Foreseeing an agitation for the repeal of the present measure and realising the importance which the issue was bound to assume, the Committee on War Finance of this association decided in the Spring of 1919 to supplement its previous investigations into the operation of the excess profits tax in this country by conducting an inquiry into the British experience. England was the first to establish a war tax on excess profits, has administered it for five years, and has raised enormous sums of money by its use. In meeting our own problem it seemed desirable to be informed as to how the British view their undertaking, what they consider to be its advantages and disadvantages, what they think its economic effects have been, how they meet some of the technical problems which trouble us in the administration of our law, and how they expect to decide the question as to the future of profits taxation in their country.

Contrary to the general impression, the British do not expect to abandon their profits tax. Instead they plan to refine it and put it on a permanent basis. This statement would doubtless occasion some surprise even in England, for most business men and others not closely familiar with details of the Government's fiscal problem appear confident that in his next budget speech Mr. Austen Chamberlain will entirely abolish the law, which last year he reduced from 80 percent to 40 percent. A careful examination of what Mr. Chamberlain said when he introduced the 1919 budget shows that, far from promising the abandonment of the tax, he definitely forecast its continuance in some form. What the investigator learned in the course of his survey has convinced him that within the next few months excess profits taxation will be firmly established as a part of England's peace-time financial system.

This forecast assumes that there will be no unexpected political developments such, for example, as the sudden accession to power of a Labor Government before next budget time. If the Labor party should win control, a heavy capital levy will probably be attempted instead of the continuance of profits taxation. Indeed, a modified form of capital levy is not beyond the range of possibility even though there is no change in the political complexion of the Government.

The significance of this news, interesting though it is, may easily be overestimated. That England, with her more desperate financial situation, expects to resort to profits taxation to balance her budget is no reason of itself for the continuance of this form of taxation in this country. If the British tax is to persist, it is not because the officials are attracted to the system on the ground of administrative advantages. Indeed, Somerset House will approach the task of placing this tax on a permanent basis with a spirit of humility and a heart full of foreboding. It is not because the business community likes the tax. On the contrary, the business men become rampant at the mere mention of the possibility of the tax being made permanent. It is not because the public generally is enthusiastic about the measure. The belief that it is in part responsible for the high prices is so widespread that the tax had apparently lost much of the general popularity it one time possessed. It is not because the radical labor leaders demand the tax, because they are not in the slightst degree interested in it, having their aim directed at bigger game, viz., the nationalisation of the mines, the railways and the means of production in general. The chief reason why the British will probably continue excess profits taxation is that they need enormous sums of money and the alternative methods of raising it seem to carry still greater objections than the profits tax itself. It is not the positive attraction of the profits tax, but the revulsion from the idea of a capital levy or a system of consumption taxes which decides the issue. The British prefer the frying pan to the fire.

In recognising all this, however, we must not lose sight of the fundamental fact that the British, in arranging their financial alternatives, place the profits tax high in the order of preference above such imports as luxury taxes and high tariffs. Indeed, their luxury tax which served as a model for our own, was finally considered too bunglesome to deserve a trial and has never been put into operation. We, on the other hand, with a luxury tax actually with us and a tariff struggle in the offing, may well take the British decision into our reckoning.

Finally, the news of the English decision will doubtless be considered important by those who are convinced that the profits tax is an important element in the determination of prices. For Americans in business competition with the British there may be comfort in the thought that English prices will continue to be subject to this influence. If the tax has any international competitive significance—and it probably has little if any—we need not be deterred from continuing our impost by fear of placing our business at a disadvantage in comparison with that of England.

The form which the new British profits tax promises to assume is of greater interest and importance than the mere fact that the British expect to make the tax permanent. To many it may appear strange that they should turn to America for their model and that they should find the principle underlying our own much abused profits tax of 1917 best suited to their needs. Yet in England it is recognised that the standard of pre-war earnings, the distinctive feature of their law, has become more and more anomalous with each passing year and that the standard of invested capital, the distinctive feature of our profits tax law, whatever else may be said for it, or against it, is one which is adapted equally well to a permanent or to a temporary tax. Consequently, in the proposal which at present holds most promise of being enacted into law the British have incorporated the invested capital standard.

If the British continue profits taxation they will make the rates of the new tax moderate as compared with the war tax. It will be recalled that at its peak the British excess profits duty carried a rate of 80 percent on the excess over the pre-war standard. It is said that at one time of political crisis during the war a rate of 100 percent was seriously proposed and was only avoided by the insistance of the civil servants that such a tax would be impossible to administer. The 40 percent rate applying this year is expected to yield about £50,000,000. The probability is that the British will attempt to continue indefinitely the yield of the tax at about this figure. To secure this sum by a profits tax with an invested capital standard it will apparently be necessary to levy progressive rates on a scale which corresponds very closely with that which was in force under our 1917 excess profits tax law. The British expect to be able to administer successfully a tax of this weight.

The British proposal meets a number of the difficult problems connected with profits taxation in a manner which is in some instances suggestive. For example they can see no justice in making the tax apply to corporations only as is the case under our present law. Again, they feel that the problem of business concerns will little or no invested capital can be fairly well met by a sliding scale of salary allowances instead of exempting them as we do. The distinction between a profession and a business is one which troubles them sorely, but nevertheless they consider it possible to establish the differentiation in a fashion approximately equitable. The fact that appreciations of property values are not considered taxable income in England raises a problem for them which has not troubled us seriously here. If they are to recognise as invested capital the full amount paid for assets, tangible and intangible, by the purchaser of a business, they realise that their new tax would be widely evaded unless it were coupled with some type of special increment tax upon the profit from the sale imposed at the time of transfer. The difficulties of arranging such a tax, which in our case are cared for automatically in a fairly satisfactory manner under our income tax, lead them to favor the adoption of the rule that assets shall be valued at cost to the original owner even after having been transferred to the new purchaser.

The effects of heavy profits taxation which were discernible in England in the Summer of 1919 do not conduce to optimism with regard to the future of the proposed new tax. There was much

(Continued on Page 16)

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JOHN HAIG?

British Experience With Excess Profits Taxation

(Continued from Page 15)

evidence that the war tax had been repressive, that it had led to extravagant and wasteful expenditure, that it had been largely evaded. With regard to its effects upon price the situation was far from clear. There is reason to believe, however, that many of the ill-effects are not the necessary and inevitable consequences of profits taxation, but are rather to be attributed to the great weight and the temporary character of the tax now in force.

The British tax has had no acute effect upon business stability. Businesses have not been forced into bankruptcy by the excess profits duty, and there has been but little borrowing to meet the payments. But this is due primarily to a collection policy which is in marked contrast to our own. In England the Treasury has been given discretion to arrange convenient terms of payment. In cases where it is difficult for the taxpayer to meet his obligations, he lays his case before the officials of the Inland Revenue and receives such concessions as they consider appropriate. This gives an elasticity to the system which has doubtless prevented much distress.

This delegation of authority to postpone collections has very serious counter-effects, however. The privilege has been abused. As a consequence of the liberal attitude of the Inland Revenue the arrears from this levy have accumulated until they now amount to approximately £200,000,000, four times the amount expected from the 40 percent rate in force this year. Our own rigorous collection policy has caused some inconvenience, it is true, but there will not be many who would favor copying English practice on this point. We can congratulate ourselves that the problem of enormous arrears is not one of our financial problems of reconstruction.

What the less immediate effects upon business stability have been cannot accurately be determined. It is obvious, however, that huge sums, a substantial portion of which would otherwise have gone toward strengthening and expanding business undertakings, have been rendered unavailable for this purpose and consequently business in the aggregate must be less well established and safeguarded than would have been the case had the tax not been imposed at all. Whether they are less well established and safeguarded than they would have been under some alternative tax producing the same revenue is open to question.

Precisely what effects the profits duty has had upon prices it is impossible to say. The English newspapers are full of complaints placing upon the tax a large part of the responsibility for the prevailing high prices. Sidney Webb asserts that such statements, so far as they refer to commodities not under Government control, spring from "sheer ignorance," and most of the economists agree with him. Business men, however, almost universally testify that the tax has influenced them to increase their prices. They claim that by a curious inversion the tax, designed in part as a corrective of excess profits, becomes itself a cause of excess profits. But in some of these cases one suspects that the tax has been seized upon as an excuse for monopoly prices which would be just as high in the absence of the levy. One manufacturer told the investigator that his concern, suddenly finding itself after a number of lean years in possession of a large stock, and confronted with a demand so great that it could not possibly meet it, was in a position where it could ask almost any price it chose for its product, and the fact that the profits duty had to be paid influenced his directors to charge a higher price than they otherwise would have done. Such tender-hearted tyros at profiteering who depend on the tax to give them moral courage to charge what they can get for their goods in the market are probably rare economic phenomena, and, moreover, unless they happen to be selling directly to the consumer anything they refrain from adding to their price is probably added to it by the next man in the marketing chain, so that the ultimate retail price is no longer.

On the other hand, another manufacturer testified that he had deliberately reduced his prices to avoid the tax, expecting by offering his goods at very reasonable rates to build up a good-will which would yield added returns later when the profits tax had disappeared.

It is not easy to understand how a tax which is imposed only after moderate profits have been accumulated can operate in an important and direct fashion as a cause of high prices, if the market is freely competitive. Even in a seller's market such as is present in many lines today, the power to charge a high price is not dependent upon the existence of such a tax. There probably are long-time, indirect effects in the direction of increased prices from a business tax such as this. The slightest repression on enterprise, and this tax undoubtedly does have some repressive effect in the long run, would be expected to have such effects, but it seems very doubtful whether these indirect remote forces have as yet become effective.

There is general agreement in England that in the case of commodities manufactured under Government contract, especially during the earlier years of the war, the excess profits duty was often taken into account in arriving at a price. That is, the manufacturer usually considered the excess profits duty an expense and succeeded in securing terms which left him, after paying it, about the amount of profit he would have striven for had the tax not been in existence. Consequently the tax in England was to a considerable extent illusory: the Government itself creating the profits which it took back in taxes.

Methods of dodging the excess profits duty in addition to the shifting in the form of higher prices are endless in variety and marvelous in ingenuity. At one extreme stands the device of the prosperous factory owner who declines to exert himself because the taxes upon profits resulting from additional effort leave him to further activity. This is a form of avoidance which can scarcely be classified as evasion and which is impossible to prevent or punish. At the other extreme stands the petty, crude stealing of the small business man who puts his family on his payroll at fat salaries for nominal duties or refrains from recording on his books some of his more profitable transactions.

Between these two extremes lie devices representing every degree of variation in legitimacy and legality. An owner of a rubber plantation postpones tapping his trees until the profits tax shall have disappeared. The factory owner spends his excess profits, otherwise subject to tax, for almost any purpose which, while it can be classified as an expense chargeable to the present year's income, will nevertheless result in increased profits in that future time when profits taxes will be no more or in an improved good-will which can be sold at any time as a part of the business assets under the English law without the profit becoming subject to income tax or profits duty. This is the explanation of the heavy advertising which has been a striking feature of wartime England. The manager of a large commercial house explained in this way the decision he had made to seize this opportunity for establishing a large number of branch agencies which would for the first few years be losing ventures. If the excess profits duty has depressed those businesses which promise quick returns it has at the same time stimulated other businesses which offer deferred profits.

Renovations and repairs are made on a lavish scale. To paint one's establishment with one's taxes is the accepted procedure. Greatly increased salaries are paid, especially in the case of those employes who will be likely to remember the employer's generosity and tacitly accept it as advance payment of salary. One foreman chuckled over the four entirely unexpected and admittedly undeserved bonuses which had fallen into his lap during the last year.

These expenditures for purposes which promise future rather than present returns shade off into mere wasteful extravagance. When the Government took £86 out of the £100 of an excess profit the tendency was to buy an article selling for £100, which had a value to the taxpayer of £14 or more. Even with profits tax and profits duty take together 58 percent of the excess profit. As one business man remarked, there seems to be some magic about the 50 percent mark. If the Government takes more than half of the pound of profit, abuses develop.

In England when one concern buys another the pre-war records of the two concerns are amalgamated and form the standard by which to measure the excess profits of the combined business. This has led to a lively traffic in bankrupt, or near-bankrupt, concerns, which were prosperous before the war. There is competition for the privilege of using the pre-war records of these unprofitable businesses.

There has also been a very strong tendency to escape the tax by undervaluing inventories. One merchant cites the case of a business he had recently acquired where the stock valued for tax purposes at £3,000 was easily worth nearly double that sum. A large manufacturer testified that materials in the process of manufacture had almost disappeared from the accounts of many plants, such items being easy to manipulate with little danger of detection by the officials of the Internal Renenue.

All accounts agree that there was comparatively little outright evasion of the profits duty during the war. Since the armistice, however, an entirely different spirit has been present. Whereas, before, evasion of the tax was considered little short of treason, the circumvention of the statute has now become a fascinating game at which large numbers apparently try their hand. Whether evasion can be prevented is a question upon which there is the greatest difference of opinion. Mr. Reginald McKenna, who, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the profits tax, remarked that the Inland Revenue had been since 1912 building up an income tax which would prevent evasion and that it would require another hundred years to devise a successful method of administering a profits tax! On the other hand, it must be recognised that many of the devices enumerated above are designed to postpone the yield of the business until the profits tax has been abolished. If the tax were made permanent, the efficacy of all such arrangements would disappear. Again, the wastefulness and extravagance in expenditure attributed to the tax are caused by the heaviness of the rates. The prevention of evasion would be an entirely different problem if the tax were expected to continue indefinitely and if the rates were made moderate.

The evasion just described has developed in spite of better administration than we have in this country. There is no opportunity here to describe in detail the English administrative organisation, but it should be made clear that they have succeeded in evolving a system under which every taxpayer need not be an expert in income and profits tax procedure in order to be assured of having his interests properly cared for. Local assessments are made by highly skilled permanent civil servants in whom the taxpayer can place confidence. The attitude of this local official is not one of suspicion and distrust, of impatience with peculiar difficulties and of rigorous adherence to the letter of the statute, irrespective of its spirit and interest. He is a man familiar with business practice and vested with considerable discretion. He approaches the tax payer in a spirit of helpfulness and intelligent understanding. He may arrive at decisions which are binding and may make compromises which will stand. Through assessments determined in conference with this official a degree of certainty is introduced into the procedure which is a refreshing contrast to our own situation. If we could develop officials of similar quality to the English local surveyor and could decentralise the assessment as they have done much of the present dissatisfaction with our income and profits taxes would disappear.

Not only are the assessments determined in a more efficient manner than our own, but cases of dissatisfaction with the decisions of local assessors are dealt with in a fashion well worth our imitation. In case a taxpayer desires an appeal he is neither compelled to complain to those who have perpetrated the alleged wrong against which he is protesting nor forced into a court of law. He may instead, lay his case before a board made up of men who are not Treasury officials at all and who will decide the issue in the spirit of arbitration. Moreover, this is done near the taxpayer's home. It is not necessary to make a long and expensive trip to the capital of the country.

To meet certain of the general problems connected with the administration of the excess profits tax, the British established a Board of Referees. As originally set up, this tribunal was to consider applications for increases in the statutory percentages allowed as a credit on capital invested in industries surrounded by conditions which merited special allowances. Only the representatives of entire industries were heard. This board has mitigated the hardship of many of the unusual cases and earned an enviable reputation for itself as an effective piece of governmental machinery. Its functions have recently been considerably enlarged.

Much of the favor which was attained by our Excess Profits Tax Reviewers and by our Advisory Tax Board was due to the fact that they had a certain aloofness from the Treasury. They did not take the ordinary bureaucratic attitude toward problems. In spite of the fact that they were Internal Revenue officials they could be counted upon to take a large unbiased view of the taxpayer's problem. The discontinuance of the Advisory Tax Board is exceedingly regrettable unless its temporary absence makes it even more easy to secure some arbitrating body of a character similar to that of the British Board of Referees.

The British have avoided many of our difficulties by a greater broadness and flexibility in their statues as well as in their administration. Illustrations of their common-sense view as contrasted with the policy of strict adherence to book facts are the provisions permitting the deduction for the taxable year of repairs postponed because of abnormal conditions and the scheme for allocating the income from long-term contracts over the entire period when accrued.

In a complete and well-considered estimate of the success of the English duty it would, of course, be necessary to take into account both the tremendous productivity of the tax and the very important role it has played in reconciling labor to a program of war production. The duty owes its existence very largely to the necessity which existed of placating labor. But for its success in this direction the war might have been lost. This is a point however, of very little present significance in Great Britain.

In conclusion, then, it is apparent that there is nothing in the British experience which should discourage the continuance of profits taxation in this country if this should be considered desirable in view of our economic and financial exigencies except this plain conclusion: that a very heavy profits tax whose termination is expected shortly and which does not commend itself to the community as an essentially just and fair tax will be evaded or avoided on a scale too great to be tolerated. The British themselves expect to administer successfully a moderate, permanent tax, weighted according to the excessiveness of profits relative to a standard of invested capital.

The verdict of the British with regard to the profits tax is that, while there would be little attraction in the plan as a measure for normal times, it has very decided attractions during a period of financial stress and of disturbed price conditions. In a time such as the present they believe that it may operate both as a large revenue producer and as a method of capturing a portion of the profits made as the result of disturbed conditions and the worldwide scarcity of commodities.

Our financial situation is stronger than that of England, it is true, but if we really desire a continuance of our present policy of rigorous taxation it can scarcely be said that the period of financial stress is over. Our price situation is anything but satisfactory. We are certainly not in a position to abandon profits taxation hastily and without a full consideration of alternatives. The system undoubtedly has grave shortcomings, but we may well consider whether the British are not wise in preferring the profits tax in a refined form and with light rates to the unattractive alternatives, especially during this period of short stocks, high prices and high profits.

Certainly we should abandon all thought of continuing profits taxation, however, unless we are prepared to take radical action in the direction of the improvement of our administration. Indeed, improvement in the direction is imperative irrespective of the question of the continuance of the profits tax. If the income tax itself is to be saved from a degeneration perhaps equal to that of the general property tax in our States today, something must be done to build up an organisation which, without the present amount of trouble, cost, and irritation to the taxpayer, will determine accurately and satisfactorily what taxable income is. In this matter we should sit at the feet of the British and learn what they have to teach us. Especially should we strive to secure for our country their system of original assessments by skilled, permanent, responsible, civil servants and their system of appeal and review conducted on the principle of arbitration by persons not connected with the Treasury.

The appeal system could be inaugurated without great difficulty and delay. The assessment plan can probably be established only through the general improvement of our civil service. Support should be given to both by all who feel that it is desirable to continue to raise our Federal revenues by direct taxes on either incomes or profits.

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CHARGES BY SIMS TO BRING ABOUT NAVAL INQUIRY

Whole Conduct Of The War Expected To Be Taken Up By Senate Committee

BENSON NOW UNDER FIRE

He And Daniels Refuse To Say Who Warned Sims Against The British

Washington, January 18.—The sensational arraignment of the policy and conduct of the Navy Department during the war contained in the letter, which Admiral William S. Sims, President of the Naval War College at Newport, and formerly in command of American forces in European waters, wrote to Secretary Daniels on January 7, and which was read by the Admiral before a Senate sub-committee yesterday, will result in a complete investigation of the conduct of the Navy Department during the great conflict.

Admiral Sims charged that grave errors were committed by those in charge of the administration of the Navy, that these were in violation of fundamental military principles, that he was not properly provided with a staff while in London, that his recommendations were turned down when he asked for the despatch of naval units, or that the ships he sought were greatly delayed in being furnished, and cited what he regarded as eleven specific instances of incompetence.

The most profound surprise was created when Admiral Sims read that portion of his letter in which he charged that on leaving Washington for London just before the American declaration of war against Germany was adopted by Congress, he was told by a person in authority in the Navy Department that he should not "let the British pull the wool over your eyes," and that "we would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Secretary Daniels, who had administrative control over the Navy Department during the war, and Admiral William S. Benson, who was Chief of Naval Operations throughout the war, as well as other responsible officers in charge of the naval policy and conduct during that period were silent tonight in face of the serious charges which Admiral Sims made. These men fully realise that they will have an opportunity to state their side of the case to the congressional investigating committee, and asserted that they preferred not to answer Admiral Sims until they took the witness stand at the Capital.

Secretary Daniels would not answer the question put to him by newspapermen as to whether he knew what official gave to Admiral Sims his oral instructions with regard to the British. Nor would Admiral Benson say whether he knew who had given such instructions as those quoted by Admiral Sims. As Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Benson was not only Mr. Daniels's right-hand naval adviser in the war, but the ranking officer on duty in the navy, and the superior officer of Admiral Sims.

There is every indication tonight that the sensational testimony given by Admiral Sims has brought the American Navy to the threshold of another controversy that will rank with the famous Decatur-Barron row that followed the exploits of the American Navy in the Tripolitan war, and the Schley-Sampson controversy which followed the Spanish-American War, and that the principals in the new controversy will be Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson.

Admiral Sims's letter is a carefully prepared arraignment of the whole conduct of the war from the naval point of view, so far as American naval conduct and policy was concerned, and is an arraignment not only of the Secretary of the Navy for his appoval of what was done, but is aimed directly at Admiral Benson, who as Chief of Naval Operations, ran the navy during the war, and at the officers of his staff, as well as of the General Board of the navy, who were consulted by the Navy Department on matters of policy and conduct.

When the United States entered the war Admiral Benson was ranking member of the General Board of its President, having died. The the Navy, Admiral George Dewey. other principal members of the board were Rear Admirals Knight then President of the Naval War College; Badger, who had command of the Atlantic Fleet, and Frank F. Fletcher. By January 1, 1918, Rear Admiral Winterhalter had been given a prominent place on the General Board in place of Rear Admiral Knight.

It so happens that Rear Admirals Badger and Knight, who were prominent members of the board when we entered the war, are the principal members of the Knight Board, which passed on Admiral Sims's recommendations in the matter of naval awards, before Secretary Daniels took his action. It was the Knight Board which cut down Admiral Sims's recommendation that certain members of his staff at London, whom he had recommended for Distinguished Service Medals, had cut these awards down to navy crosses, which action Secretary Daniels approved.

EXPECTED TO HIT OUT

While Admiral Benson would not permit himself to be interviewed tonight, his friends asserted that he would not rest silent under the imputations and criticisms regarding the conduct of naval policy during the war, made by Admiral Sims, and that when he takes the stand before the Senate Committee he will strike from the shoulder in defense of American naval policy and conduct and uphold it as the best that those in charge of naval action in Washington could do under the circumstances. While Secretary Daniels is now the one to whom the criticisms have been addressed by Admiral Sims, there is every indication that when the issue has been joined it will confront Congress with a choice between American naval policy as directed by Admiral Benson and American naval policy as it would have been if Admiral Sims had had his way.

The Senate Naval Committee will meet tomorrow morning to broaden the scope of the investigation from a mere inquiry into how naval wards were made into a complete investigation of American naval conduct during the war. Senator Page of Vermont, Chairman of the Naval Committee, has been asked by Senator Hale of Maine, Chairman of the sub-committee of five before which Admiral Sims was heard, to call the full Naval Committee together tomorrow, because he regarded the Sims allegations of such a serious character as to warrant the investigation being broadened.

Senator Pittsman of Nevada, ranking Democrat on the Hale sub committee, said tonight he would welcome an investigation of the allegations made by Admiral Sims, and declared his belief that so important an inquiry should not be made by the sub-committee but that it should be conducted by the entire membership of the Senate Naval Committee. The members of the sub-committee are Hale of Maine, McCormick of Illinois and Newberry of Michigan, Republicans and Pittsman of Nevada and Trammel of Florida, Democrats. These are all younger members of the committee in point of service.

This sub-committee was vested with authority only to investigate the making of naval awards. It has no authority to investigate the conduct of the navy. Senator Pittsman pointed out tonight that the sub-committee had no power to go into the issues raised by the Sims letter and that they should be investigated by the full Senate Naval Committee.

At tomorrow's session of the Naval Committee the Democrats will take a stand in favor of the whole committee, instead of a sub-committee, making the broader investigation. Unless this is resisted by the Republicans, the larger investigation will be made by the full committee, the other members of which are Penrose, Lodge, Poindexter, Ball and Keyes, Republicans, and Swanson, Smith of Maryland, Phelan, Walsh of Montana, Gerry and King, Democrats.

A number of Senators, regardless of political affiliations, regretted the character of the controversy that had been precipitated by Admiral Sims, but it was generally the view that the character of the arraignment was such that the Senate could not ignore the fight in which Admirals Sims and Benson will be the principals, along with Secretary Daniels, and that it must be probed to the bottom, which means that before the row is over the committee will not only take the testimony of Secretary Daniels and of Admirals Benson, Badger, Knight, Winterhalter and Fletcher, but of other high ranking officers of the navy, and, just as in the Schley-Sampson controversy, the witnesses testifying will divided into two camps.

Some Senators seen tonight regretted that the opening up of the rift in the ranks of the navy, involving high ranking officers on both sides, should come in this way. They seemed to feel that good would not be accomplished, so far as the morale and general good of the navy was concerned, by a public discussion of alleged mistakes of policy in handling the navy in wartime. These Senators felt that it would have been better to have worked out these criticisms at the Naval War College or in the General Board, and there were others who seemed to think that the criticisms made by Admiral Sims, if proved to be warranted, when the investigation was over, would furnish the British and French Governments, should they so select, the opportunity to contend that this Government did not live up to its duties as an ally, so far as naval co-operation was concerned.

Other Senators were inclined to take the position that the controversy over naval policy, involving as it does very vital elements, would never be properly sifted if left to the Naval War College or the General Board. These Senators pointed out that the men who are involved on both sides of the controversy are of such high rank and that they have had such relations to the War College and the General Board, that it would be impossible to sift the facts impartially inside the naval service.

Regardless of individual views of this sort it appears to be the consensus of opinion among Senators of both sides tonight, now that the Sims letter has been made public, that there is no other course to pursue than to order a broad, wide-open investigation, and that every officer involved one way or another receive full opportunity to be heard and cross-examined. There is not the slightest doubt tonight that there will be a most thorough-going investigation of that the fur will fly when high ranking naval officers are heard on the witness stand.

Admiral Sims has a record of bold criticism in the navy and he has never been afraid of reprimand or court-martial. Admiral Benson is also rated as an able officer, and his admirers in the navy say he is a fighter as well, who will be fully able to take care of himself in any controversy over his responsibility for naval conduct or policy.

Texas Ranger Astride His Educated Elk

BUCK McKEE ASTRIDE HIS ELK. PHOTO BY INTL.

"Buck" McKee, former Texas ranger, who entertained a host of New York kiddies by his antics while astride his educated elk. The stunts of the elk, which was raised by McKee, made quite a hit with the youngsters, who had gathered at the 43d precinct police station, where the kind-hearted cops tendered them a Christmas party. The elk is saddle broken and "pulls" all the stunts of a "bucking broncho."

CHAMPAGNE CAVES ARE LITTLE HURT

Great Wine Industry Of Rheims And Epernay Looks Forward To A Quick Recovery

TAKES LOSSES CHEERFULLY

Most Of The 1,000,000 Or So Bottles Missing Went To French And Allied Soldiers

Rheims, December 27.—Labyrinthine wine cellars beneath the cities of Rheims and Epernay are being rapidly put in order by the big champagne firms of the two cities. These cellars, which would form a subterranean gallery sixty miles in length, hold hundreds of millions of bottles of precious vintages, and, notwithstanding the fact that this region was for four years under fire from German or allied guns, they suffered comparatively little damage. Losses incurred by the wine industry, while they will place a heavy burden on firms for a while, will be recouped in a short time, according to statements made to The Associated Press correspondent, who is visiting the former battle zone under special permission from the French Government.

German soldiers took very little wine from the cellars when they swept southward over this district in 1914. Probably their confidence that their advance mean permanent occupation of Champagne saved the cellars from pillage at that time, and when the reaction came they were forced to retreat so rapidly they had little opportunity to invade the underground stores of wines. Four years of bombardment destroyed the greater part of the handsome buildings erected by the wine companies, but the most damage done to the stocks is attributed to French and allied soldiers. Fighting men made unofficial requisitions termed "ransoms," and these cost the cellars about 325,000 bottles, including many reserved vintages. Frequently irresponsible soldiers would bore holes in huge casks of unbottled wine, and, after filling a bucket, would leave and permit the remainder in the cask to run away and be wasted. It is believed 1,000,000 bottles were lost in this way.

Champagne firms, however, took their losses cheerfully, believing the allied soldiers were entitled to the wine.

Six months' time will be required to collect scattered unlabeled bottles, the age of which experts must determine. There is, however, a large reserve which is ready for the market. Surface buildings and bottling plants are being reconstructed rapidly, and in a few months, the Rheims and Epernay district will be ready for operation again. There were 10,000 employes of wine companies in the French Army, and it is stated the percentage of casualties was low.

In the Pommery cellars, owned by Marquis de Polignac, the great cask of champagne that was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 remained undamaged throughout the war.

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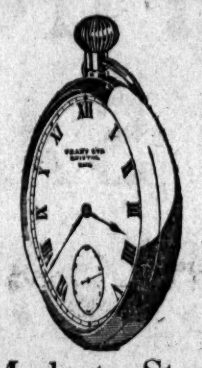

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SCIENTIST STUDIES EINSTEIN'S THEORY

Not Subversive Of Essential Principles In The Theory Of Relativity

EUCLID IS STILL CORRECT

English Physicist Explains How New Ideas May Modify The Older Ones

New York, January 22.—Dr. Einstein's "theory of relativity" is dealt with in an interesting manner in a letter to the editor of The London Times, by F. M. Denton, of the department of electrical engineering and applied physics of Northampton Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Denton says in his letter, which appeared Nov. 14:

"Although it may be true that Einstein's ideas on the theory of relativity and the conclusions he is able to draw from that theory are impossible of explanation in simple language, the fact ought not to be lost sight of that the essential principles involved in the modern theory of relativity are exceedingly simple, and that neither they nor any conclusions logically derived from them can possibly be 'subversive' of the principles which scientists have hitherto used.

"Some years ago, when Kaufmann and others made observations from which they deduced that the mass of an electron varied with its velocity, wild rumors were started to the effect that the great principle of the conservation of energy had been proved false, and the strange properties of radium were said to bear out the same conclusion. Today the principle of the conservation of energy, like those of the conservation of the mass and of the momentum of any complete system, is regarded rather in the light of a definition than of an experimental principle, so that the question of its truth cannot arise.

"No experimental principle of science can be absolutely true—or at any rate no such principle can be known for certain to be absolutely true. The principles involved in the Newtonian laws of mechanics are true within an exceedingly wide range with a degree of accuracy which is very remarkable. Experiments on electrons threw doubt upon the principle of the constancy of the mass of a body, indicating that mass would increase at very high velocities. To accept such a conclusion was to realise one limit of the range of exact applicability of the Newtonian laws, but there was no ground for speaking of the subversion of these laws. Lorentz, of Leyden (a Dutchman), and Einstein, of Berne (a Swiss and not a German, unless I am very much mistaken,) showed by mathematical reasoning that such a change in mass is to be expected without having resort at all to electrical theory. And the mathematics involved in the reasoning are nothing more than simple algebra (see Professor Eddington's Report on the Relativity Theory of Gravitation, issued by the Physical Society, 1918.)

"The surprising nature of the conclusions is due to the fact of a great inconsistency of which scientists have always been guilty—namely, that of assuming that the velocity of light is constant with reference to the space in which it is propagated, and that at the same time it is constant with reference to the source of light. The first of these two assumptions is meaningless until some sort of definition has been given to the term space. Space regarded as the medium of transmission of light becomes definite as soon as it is assumed to be fixed relatively to some system on which observations can be made, as, for instance, that of the fixed stars. Any schoolboy can see that if the velocity of light has a given value with reference to the fixed stars it cannot have the same value with reference to its source when this is moving relatively to the stars.

"Scientists were not unaware of the inconsistency, but being entirely ignorant of magnitude of the velocity which the light-conveying medium called the ether of space might have relatively to the fixed stars, they were unable to correct the inconsistency.

"Lorentz and Einstein have shown that one of the possible results that follow from this inconsistency is that our ideas of space and of time may be wrong, and it may be, for instance that a distance which we call one yard in, say, a north and south direction, may really be different from what we call an equal distance if this be measured, with the same yardstick, in an east and west direction. On the other hand, our distances may, for aught we know or (so says the theory of relativity) ever can know, be correct. The amount of any such error depends on our velocity relatively to the ether—if there be an ether—and the theory of relativity says we can never know how great such velocity may be.

"Einstein has shown that the mass of a moving body will be observed to change with its velocity, and the amount of change which he has predicted agrees with measurements made upon electrons. And the remarkable thing about this change of mass is this, that its amount will be the same, for a given velocity of a body relatively to the observer, quite irrespective of the magnitude of ether's velocity relatively to the ether.

"The change is negligible for relative velocities between object and observer, which are small compared with the velocity of light, and has therefore no observable effect upon ordinary phenomena. Einstein has shown also that kinetic energy may reasonably be expected to have the property of inertia or mass, and, in line with this, light—since it carries energy—might be attracted by gravity.

"If, as appears to be the case, the recently reported astronomical observations have borne out Einstein's prediction we shall thus have learned that the phenomenon of gravitation conforms to relativity.

"Some of the notices in the press seem to suggest that the ideas we learned at school by aid of Euclid must now be distrusted. This is altogether wrong. Our mathematical ideas of circles, angles, and lines and their properties are right in the same way that 'two and two make four' is right. The recognition of the possibility that when we try to draw circles our compasses suffer the Lorentz-Fitzgerald contraction and so make, in truth, ellipses—and for aught we know extremely oblong ones—no more invalidates Euclid than the fact that a blackboard demonstration is made with circles that are by no means round invalidates the teacher's proofs.

"And as to the experimental laws of Newton, scientific men have always recognised that the limits within which these laws are strictly applicable, as well as the precise degree of accuracy with which they are applicable within ordinary limits, have been hitherto unknown. Measurements upon electrons and upon stars have now indicated some of the limits of applicability of these laws, bu the laws are, of course, no les true, no less useful, and no less reliable than ever they were.

"One of the great objections to the adoption of any alternative which might leave Newton's laws unrestricted lies in the fact that Lorentz and Einstein's theory of relativity, when applied to the fundamental laws of electromagnetic theory, leave these unchanged in form, and unless we are willing to accept the conclusions of relativity the range of validity of the electromagnetic laws will have to be restricted. And if it came to a choice between Newton's laws and those of electromagnetic theory, it seems likely that, for the aske of the simplification of science, the former laws rather than the latter would have to be sacrificed."

A. Mugg On The Decadence Of Drinkers -:- By Damon Runyon

I am reading in the papers with much interest not long ago about how quite a few people drink a little whisky one day, and then all of a sudden haul off and die.

Of course people are dying from drinking whisky for many years past, and nobody ever gives the idea much of a tumble before, because generally it can be set down to heart failure or acute indigestion, so the family will feel better about it, but this is the first time embalming fluid is served as a chaser with every drink, and naturally it causes some talk.

The papers say the trouble is that the wood alcohol in the whisky is a terrible poison, being even worse than the alcohol which is usually put in whisky, although many of the lads I talk to about the matter say they do not see how can be.

They say the chances are that somebody is adulterating the wood alcohol, and they think the government belongs to do something about the proposition, because they figure a guy who will adulterate wood alcohol which people have to drink is surely nothing more or less than a stinker, and will sooner or later do something very ornery.

Anyway, there is much excitement in many communities, what with prominent citizens suddenly knocking off every time they take a little snifter, and going as blind as bats, and one thing and another, and the situation is so desperate that many people are even talking of not drinking any more whisky.

IN MUGG'S HOME TOWN—

It shows how times are changed. Of course, whisky with wood alcohol in it is not so very good for any guy's system, especially if the wood alcohol is adulterated, but still and all I can remember when people are not particular about what is in their whisky as long as some of its whisky.

The way I look at it; the trouble nowadays is not so much with the whisky as with the guys who are drinking whisky. The whisky drinkers are going back on account of lack of experience, and nothing much to drink.

When I am a young squirt nutting around my old home town out West, we have some of the greatest single-handed drinkers in this country, what with there being very little to do in my old home town except to drink and the chances are some of them will just as soon drink wood alcohol as not, if they can get nothing else, although naturally they prefer just plain alcohol to wood alcohol.

They call plain drinking alcohol white line in those days, and a guy who drinks much white line is called a white liner. They fix their white line up with a little sugar, and it is no bad drink, especially as it makes the drunk come very good indeed. But, of course, there is not much class to a white liner, and nobody in my home town drinks white line if they can get something else.

In those days the boys generally drop around to the joints about noon and spend the rest of the day drinking brandy, and light wines and beer, such as port, and sherry, and maybe now and then a little more brandy, with plenty of good old Anheuser Busch draught beer to come along, but the heavy drinking in my home town never starts until about six bells in the evening.

WINDY JOE'S RECORD

Then everybody switches to bourbon whisky, as it is handiest for the bartenders, and gives them a chance to have their drinks with the customers, and besides does not take up much room in the stomach. So from about six bells in the evening until daylight the next morning there is quite some bourbon used in my old home town, and a good time is had by one and all.

But with all the drinking, nobody ever thinks of getting their pots on much, except maybe two or three times a month, because only a few people in my old home town are ever able to drink enough to get themselves potted inside of a week. I will never forget how surprised everybody is once over seeing a guy from the East get himself drunked up in a single night on nothing but bourbon, and it is good bourbon of that.

Up to this time the record for getting potted quick is four days, and it is held by a guy called Windy Joe, who is for many years afterward considered a chippy drinker, which is a way of saying an amateur, and who has very little standing in our community.

It is long before my day, but I remember hearing my Grandpap Mugg tell how the Indians cut off a wagon train carrying the liquor for my home town so that none gets in for over a week. Well, of course everything the joints have in stock is soon used up, and before long there is no little distress on every hand.

This Windy Joe is a house painter, and while he does not stand out to any extent among the big drinkers of my old home town, he is regarded as a good steady drinking man at that, and is respected by all hands.

WINDY'S LIQUOR STOCK

At the time my Grandpap Mugg is telling about, Windy Joe has a contract for painting the county court house, which is a job everybody is much pleasured up over, as it shows the town is enterprising and on the boom, but the first thing anybody knows the painting stops and Windy is around with liquor on his breath.

Well, later it is discovered that this Windy drinks all the shellac in his paint pots, and the paint dries up, so naturally he cannot go on with his painting. Nobody begrudges Windy his drinks, of course, but there is some criticism of him for clogging the wheels of civic progress, and also for not dividing up the shellac.

The next thing is this Windy Joe hears old Doc Altrock say that this stuff called paregoric, which they give to babies for colic, and to make them stop crying when their mothers want to go out, will give a guy a good heat if he drinks enough of it, so what does Windy do but buy all the paregoric in the drug stores, and drink it.

Nobody can understand how it is that Windy seems to be fairly well powdered up right along while everybody else is suffering greatly, but pretty soon he begins calling on all the dames in town who have babies, and by and by the dames commence missing their paregoric bottles.

Well, sir, then it looked as if an epidemic of stomachache suddenly hits all the kids in town, and as there is no paregoric to make them sleep it is mighty tough on our citizens, what with their nerves being a little shaky from no liquor, anyway.

THE CURSE OF DRINK

My Grandpap Mugg says that everybody in our town, and especially those with young kids, are realising the awful curse of drink, and there is much sentiment in favor of prohibition, when another wagon train gets through just in time and relieves the suffering.

It is the fourth day after Windy Joe stops his painting, and that same night they find this Joe wandering aroand talking to himself in a very peculiar manner, and with an empty pint paregoric bottle in his hand, which is identified by Mrs. Zeb P. Phillips as one she has filled up at Rice Brothers' drug store for her kid, which is a kid called Junior.

This Windy is just naturally cock-eyed drunk, so from that time on nobody has any respect for his drinking ability whatever, although my Grandpap Mugg always claims that the chances are Windy will be all right if he sticks to either the shellac and paregoric, and does not mix his drinks.

The tough break for Windy is that no paregoric comes in on the wagon train that brings our liquor, and none arrives for nearly two weeks more, and while the citizens do not care so much as they can stick around the joints downtown, all the dames in town are in favor of murdering him, especially Mrs. Zeb P. Phillips, because it seems this Junior of her is a particular young hellion.

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WARTIME HEALTH IN JERUSALEM

First Report Of Jewish Health Bureau Founded There By Nathan Straus

FOUGHT FOUR EPIDEMICS

Gave Aid To All Of Palestine Towns Within Its Scope—Opened Eye Clinics

New York, January 22.—The Zionist Organization of America has just received a report of the activities of the Jewish Health Bureau, established by Nathan Straus in Jerusalem. The report covers the period between September, 1914, and December, 1918.

"On the outbreak of the war," says the report, "those in control of the Jewish Health Bureau in Jerusalem resolved to adopt the policy which the majority of the Palestine Jews would have chosen—that is, in spite of all the dangers that threatened, not to leave the country, but to do everything within their power to hold this important position for Jewish colonisation. In consequence of this decision, after some time, some of the doctors and officials of the institution were forced to become Turkish citizens. The financial situation soon caused great difficulties, and necessitated a reduction of salaries while, on the other hand, the cost of living increased to an extraordinary degree. In consequence of the epidemics which broke out, the work of the Health Bureau and of all its doctors and officials increased very considerably. Moreover, some members of the Health Bureau were forced to enter the Turkish Army, while others were deported from Jerusalem just before the entry of the British troops.

"In spite of all these difficulties the institution, thanks to the unwearying help of Dr. Glezebrook and the Count of Ballobar, the American and Spanish Consuls, has been maintained, and today almost the entire staff of the Jewish Health Bureau is again at work.

"The Bacteriological Department of the Health Bureau was of the greatest service to the population of Jerusalem during the terrible epidemics, (cholera, dysentery, malaria, and scarlet fever). The department was, it is true, requisitioned by the Government since the beginning of the war for bacteriological military work, but this did not interfere with the assistance given to civil population. Thanks to the negligence of the Turkish Government, there was no other institution in Jerusalem which could help the starving Jewish population to fight the epidemics. The loss of life would have been considerably greater than it actually was, had not the Health Bureau done what the Government should have done.

"Large quantities of anti-cholera and anti-typhus lymph were produced, and when, during the Summer of 1916 and 1917, cholera broke out in and around Jerusalem, the Health Bureau took energetic steps to fight against it. All directors of schools, Talmud Torahs, and Yeshiboth, had their attention drawn to the danger in which the town stood, and to the duty of the inhabitants to be inoculated so as to escape infection.

"In five different districts clinics were opened where free injections were given to all comers, without distinction of race or creed. The school children were inoculated by nurses sent by the department to the various districts. The department requested that no one should be allowed to leave the town who could not produce a certificate stating that he had been successfully inoculated. Seeing the indifference on the part of the population, the Health Bureau took energetic steps by asking all consulates, hospitals, and philanthropic institutions to give assistance to those persons only who were possessed of certificates of inoculation. The department did not confine its work to Jerusalem, but included all the towns of Palestine and all the colonies within the scope of its activity. Inoculations and instructions as to their use were sent everywhere. Thanks to these energetic measures, the cholera epidemic was suppressed at the start and thousands of lives have been saved.

"The laboratory of the Health Bureau was placed at the disposal of all without distinction of nationality, religion, or social position for the purpose of ascertaining, free of charge, all cases of infectious disease. Early in 1915 the Bacteriological Department prepared large quantities of poison for mice, which was distributed on demand to Jewish, German, and Arab land owners.

"In the Summer of 1915, at the request of the Government, the Bacteriological Department made preparations of the 'Coccobacillus of Herelle' for fighting the plague of locusts. The department published during the war in different technical journals a series of articles written by its members.

"The Department for Hygiene and Malaria instituted microscopic examinations of blood, and gave quinine free of cost to malaria patients in the clinics. It did its best to help sick school children, and also distributed quinine as a preventive, while in severe cases quinine was injected. In addition the department took part in many other works connected with hygiene, such as the examination of the water in cisterns intended to be used by soldiers or civilians for the supply of drinking water, the examination of food, and the organising of inoculations against cholera.

"During the war a beginning was also made with a museum of hygiene. The museum contains up to the present (1) collections of models illustrating the conditions of life of the native population from a hygienic point of view; (2) a herbarium of medicinal plants native to Palestine; (3) a collection of photographs illustrating the water cisterns in Jerusalem and the development of the typical diseases of the country.

"Two clinics were opened by the department for eye diseases in Jerusalem to fight against eye diseases, one being in the interior, the other in the outskirts of the town. In the schools the department's activities consisted in the regular examination of all the children's eyes, and the treatment of all those with eye diseases. The department did not treat Jewish pupils only, but also two Mohammedan schools containing about 600 pupils, and the Christian Syrian orphanage with about 400 pupils. On May 8, 1917, a special hospital for eye diseases was opened, which now contains 30 beds.

"The department for eye diseases published in 1915 a report on the trachoma conference of 1914, in which the Jewish Health Bureau took an active part. It also published several scientific works by its members.

"In several other towns and colonies, energetic action was taken for combating trachoma. In some places the campaign was conducted by the local doctors, who were advised constantly by the specialists attached to the Jewish Health Bureau. Trained nurses were sent to other places by the Department, as, for instance, to Rechoboth, Rishon-le-Zion, Ekron, Chedera, Haifa, Jaffa, and Artuf.

"The situation caused by the war led the Jewish Health Bureau to take part also in work which lay beyond its ordinary province. Thus, when the Jewish population was expelled from Jaffa, it organised medical aid for the fugitives by providing a doctor and two nurses, instituting two clinics for microscopic examinations, and providing medicines. In conjunction with the American medical unit 'Hadassah' and the Pasteur Institute, it aided in organising the 'Esrah Medicinith,' for giving medical aid to the poor of Jerusalem, who, owing to the want of room in the hospitals during the epidemics, could not be received and would otherwise have been left without any medical aid.

"The Bacteriological Department carried out 27,290 examinations during the period reported on. It provided 1,491,962 cubic centimeters of cholera lymph and 238,800 cubic centimeters of typhus lymph. It administered 30,750 preventive injections against cholera.

"The Hygienic and Malaria Department examined the blood of 38,380 persons, and provided 154,115 kilograms of quinine.

"The Department for Eye Diseases discharged 441,874 visits to its clinics. In the department's hospital, 436 severe operations were carried out. Patients passed a total of 6,042 days in the hospital."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Calcutta M.	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Kashima M.	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chengtu	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.S. & Europe	Kashima M.	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, March 2.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hangsang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Venezuela	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Hangsang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 3.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 4.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Kashmir	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, March 5.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30

A Registered and parcel post at 5 p.m. on previous day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec. 16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec. 25	—	Newchow		
Dec. 31	—	Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan. 10	—	Toonan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 16	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 24	—	Saintan		
Feb. 3	— Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 7	— Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 8	— Dairen	Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
Feb. 10	— Japan	Hwahping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Feb. 11	— Tsingtau	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 11	— Chefoo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 15	— Japan	Easterling	Am.	A. Line
Feb. 15	— Hongkong	Persia	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 15	— Japan	Ct. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 15	— River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	— Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 18	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	— Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix.
Feb. 18	— Hongkong	Moorish Prince	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 18	— Foochow	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18	— River ports	Klangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
Feb. 19	— Chinwangtao	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 20	— Liverpool, etc.	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb. 20	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 20	—	Tungshing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Surachi Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 21	—	Shinan Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	West Kader	Am.	A. Line.
Feb. 21	— Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 22	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 22	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Feb. 22	—	Bri. Isles	Br.	
Feb. 23	— Foochow	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 23	— Japan	Tovohashi Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 24	— Japan	Sakurajima M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 24	— River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 25	— Japan	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 25	— River Ports	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 25	— Hongkong	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 27	— Japan	England Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Feb. 27	— Japan	Mikawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 27	— Japan	Takasan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 27	— Tsingtau	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Feb. 27	— Tientsin. ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S
Feb. 27	— Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 27	— River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	— Japan	Oteric	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 28	— Chinwangtao	Miyo Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Feb. 28	—	Cham		
Feb. 28	— Japan	Toyei Maru	Jap	M.B.K.
Feb. 28	— Japan	Daitoku Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 28	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 28	— River ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	— River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 28	— Foochow	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 28	— Japan	Glenariffe	Br.	C. L. E. A.
Feb. 28	—	Suram		

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretro scope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor

We shall remain open day and night during the Chinese New Year, from Feb. 20th to 24th.
TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road). Tel. C. 2768.

BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code $20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition) $30.00
Bookkeeping and Accounting (by Joseph J. Klein), (Ph. D. C. P. A.) ..... $ 3.00
Democracy and The Eastern Question (by Thomas F. Millard) ..... $ 4.00
The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China (Published by The North China Daily News) $90.00

FOR SALE AT
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周泰康西書社

MOTOR LAUNCH FOR HIRE

From Shanghai to Outside Woosung and back $40.00
From Shanghai to inside Woosung and back 30.00
From Nanking Road Jetty to the end of Yangtszepoo Point and back 20.00
From Nanking Road Jetty to the Kiangnan Dock and back 20.00

Double the above prices will be charged if the launch is used over six hours.

C. EDDIE & CO.
1182-3, Broadway, Hongkew, Telephone No. North 639.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Cymrodorion Shanghai

A meeting of the St. David's Society of Shanghai will be held on St. David's Day (March 1st) at the Union Church Hall at 8:30 p.m.

A Cordial invitation is extended to all Welshmen and Welshwomen to be present.

A particular welcome will be given to any Welsh visitors to Shanghai.

28085 F. 29

The Shanghai Exploration And Development Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for, the year ended 31st December 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order Of The Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1920.
28135

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
28113

WANTED

Competent interpreter for an established law firm; good pay to the right man. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
27951 M.2

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Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
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Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.
27740

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
27310

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned on the 22nd day of February, 1920, entered into an Agreement witnessed by Messrs. White-Cooper, Master and Harris and sold the Japanese owned Shanghai Paper Mill at Pootung (浦東華章紙廠) including buildings, paper making plant, &c., to Mr. Liu Pah Sun of the Pao Yuen Paper Mill. After the sale Mr. Liu shall be at liberty to enter possession, change the name and trade-marks and carry on the business.

All claims and debts due to or by as well as any complications with the Shanghai Paper Mill at Pootung shall be settled by the Shanghai Paper Mill and shall not concern the Pao Yuen Paper Mill.

Shanghai Paper Mill, Pootung.
(浦東日商華章紙廠)
28137

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned on the 22nd day of February, 1920, entered into an Agreement witnessed by Messrs. White-Cooper, Master and Harris and purchased the Japanese owned Shanghai Paper Mill at Pootung (浦東華章紙廠) including buildings, paper making plant, &c., and that the Mill will be changed into the Pao Yuen Paper Mill (寶源紙廠) which will be carried on entirely by Chinese and trade-marks will accordingly be changed.

An application will be made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce through the Shanghai District Magistrate to register the concern. All claims and debts due to or by as well as any complications with the Shanghai Paper Mill, Pootung, shall be settled by the Shanghai Paper Mill and shall not concern the Pao Yuen Mill.

Liu Pah Sun, Pao Yuen Paper Mill, Shanghai.
(寶源紙廠劉柏森)
28136

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27452

MUSK
(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.
27727

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

French Government Loan 1920
5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
29, The Bund.
27854

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.
Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27802

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

For Rent at Peitaiho
Rev. J. H. Pyke's
House at Rocky Point
Two stories, each with verandahs; six rooms electric lighted, comfortably furnished.
Centrally located near Station and best beach.
Rocky Point Assn. 1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin
27989

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE
ESTABLISHED 1865
Pastry-Cooks, Confectioners and Provision Importers have removed to
No. 16 NANKING ROAD, Entrance Szechuen Road
Telephone No. Central 1218
Just Received
Pure Honey, Caramels, Marshmallows, Chewing Gums.
27839

DR. NYE'S HOUSE AT PEITAIHO
For Sale
Electric lighted, six large rooms, generously furnished, spacious verandahs, well-cared for large garden, centrally located near sea and station at Rocky Point, with rights over adjoining land keeping views unobstructed.
Apply **R. T. Evans,**
1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin. 27970

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS. Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: **8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.**

Telephone: **Central Nos. 2385 and 4068.**

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	New York	(F. M. S.)
Hankow	Peking	Tavoy
Hongkong	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Iloilo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Kankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,033.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

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London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depcsitor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 891,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Philippines
Shanghai		Manila
Peking		Cebu
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Straits Settlements
Hankow		Singapore
Hongkong		
Canton		Dominican Republic
Manchuria		Santo Domingo
Harbin		San Pedro de Macoris
India		Sanchez
Bombay		Santiago
Calcutta		Puerto Plata
Rangoon		
Japan		Panama
Yokohama		Panama
Kobe		Colon
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	Porto Rico
Brazil	San Juan
Bahia	Colombia
Pernambuco	Medellin
Porto Alegre	Russia
Rio de Janeiro	Moscow
Santos	Petrograd
Sao Paulo	Trinidad
Chile	Port of Spain
Santiago	
Valparaiso	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Feb.	28	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	28	— Japan	Oteric	Br. A.P. Co.
Feb.	28	— Chinwangtao	Miyo Maru	Jap.
Feb.	28	—	Clam	
Feb.	28	— Japan	Toyei Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb.	28	— Japan	Daizoku Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Feb.	28	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Feb.	28	— River ports	Tungting	Br. P. & S.
Feb.	28	— River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	28	— Foochow	Shinyue	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	28	— Japan	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	28	—	Suram	

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up ... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1918.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on February 24, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	60-90
Hare	„	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	14-16
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	15-18
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

LLOYD GEORGE ACTED TO FOIL ARMY CHIEFS

Forced Adoption In Paris Of New Russian Policy When War Office Alarmed Nation

CHURCHILL DENIES SCARE

Knew Nothing Of Communique Telling Of Empire's Peril, But Shares Its Views

London, January 18.—(Associated Press)—The communication concerning the Bolshevist menace recently issued by the War Office at London was in consequence of a departmental policy divergent from that of Premier Lloyd George, the Associated Press is informed upon first authority. Winston Spencer Churchill, the British Secretary for War, has himself told Mr. Lloyd George that he did not know about the issuance of the communication, but that he believed the Prime Minister underestimated the danger from the spread of armed Bolshevism.

It has been explained to the Prime Minister that the War Office associates of Mr. Churchill knowing how strongly he felt on the subject of Bolshevism, undertook to influence public opinion in the direction of their chief's convictions. If Mr. Churchill's views were accepted, the Allies would invade Russia for the purpose of destroying Bolshevism in its home, while Mr. Lloyd George's view is that that would amount to war against Soviet Russia and would only solidify the Russian people.

Mr. Lloyd George compares the situation respecting Russia today with that of France after 1793 to the end of the century. Military pressure from without, the Premier affirms, united the French people behind the revolutionary Government, so that they were able not only to make headway against foreign enemies but win victories. That is precisely what Europe might see, Mr. Lloyd George holds, if Mr. Churchill's point of view were allowed to influence the British and French Cabinets.

INSISTED ON ACTION

Hence, Mr. Lloyd George on the very day the communication was issued by the British War Office insisted upon the Supreme Council partially raising the blockade against Russia, the allied Prime Ministers intending to show indirect acceptance of the changed conditions in Russia by permitting free trade in food, clothing and other non-military commodities without diplomatic relations.

These trade arrangements are not yet clearly defined. They were made through representatives of Russian co-operative societies in Paris, who say they have been informed that the Soviet Government equally countenances trade without regard to political relationships.

The Italians take no part in the military conferences. Field Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson form the Inter-Allied Military Council so far as consideration of middle and near eastern questions are concerned. They met yesterday and today, and their deliberations, the Associated Press is informed, have had more to do with restraining Polish military operations against Russia than with supporting those operations by aid from abroad.

The prime ministers took up the Polish question seriously Thursday and Friday. Their information was that the Polish armies have during recent weeks occupied considerable territory beyond the Polish boundaries and belonging properly to Russia. The prime ministers warned the Polish Government that they could not support a policy of expansion. They requested M. Padek, the Polish Foreign Minister, now in Paris, to advise Poland to evacuate and abandon Russian occupied territories and thus avoid giving cause for attack by the Soviet Government. This M. Padek refused to do.

One of the principal military and political problems not yet determined by the Supreme Council and its military advisers is what should be done if the Soviet forces drive the Poles from the occupied territories and follow them into Poland. The prime ministers admit that they are much embarrassed by the Polish Government's refusal to retire within the boundaries fixed by the Supreme Council, holding instead those based on historical claims, which are deemed vague by the Council.

BUSINESS MEN APPROVE

The unexpected decision of the Allies to resume trade relations with Russia appears to be popular with all British business men. Plans for renewing the exchange of goods have not yet been formed, but there are lively expectations among the big banking and commercial houses engaged in business with Russia before the war of a coming boom.

Transport, both within Russia and to Russia, and finance are the chief obstacles to be dealt with. Business men consider that barter on a large scale presents the greatest difficulties and would involve much delay and complicated bargaining. The Bolshevist Government is supposed to have a great sum of gold which formerly belonged to the Tsarist regime and has announced its willingness to use gold for foreign trade. This would require co-operation between the Bolshevist Government and the co-operative societies.

George H. Roberts, the British Food Controller, said yesterday that there were a million tons of wheat in Russia ready to export which was needed by the European countries suffering from a food shortage. Coffee is one of the foreign products which Soviet Russia has been without and for which there is a great demand.

RAISING OF BLOCKADE PLEASES DELEGATES

Copenhagen, January 15.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Bolshevist representative, conferring here with James O'Grady, British delegate, regarding an exchange of prisoners and interned civilians is much gratified by the announcement from the Supreme Council in Paris that trade relations will be opened between the Allies and the people of Soviet Russia. He considers the action of the council tantamount to raising the blockade, and says it will have an enormous effect on the economic situation in Russia.

Russia has great stocks of goods for export, especially flax, hemp, timber, bristles, hides, furs and platinum, he says, and particularly needs machinery, agricultural implements and railway materials. He declares there is plenty of food in Siberia and other sections, but there is a lack of transportation facilities. He urges that it will be necessary to allow Russia to send representatives abroad if trade with the outside world is to be a reality, and declares Soviet Russia will freely admit commercial and other representatives on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. O'Grady calls attention to the "diplomatic wording" of the council's announcement, but is evidently pleased by any step in the direction of raising the blockade. He points out that h has encountered the blockade at every turn in his work of arranging for the transport of goods to British citizens in Russia.

It is expected by the British delegates that wounded British prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviki will be all out of Russia next week, and that the remainder of the British prisoners will be at liberty in a fortnight. Much depends upon negotiations with the Archangel Government, but these are said to be progressing favorably, and it is believed they will be concluded in a few days.

Mr. O'Grady hopes a ship can leave England on February 6 with certain Russian prisoners, calling at Denmark for other Russians who are being held here. After taking them to their native country, the ship will return with British prisoners and civilians who have been interned.

D'ANNUNZIO PUTS DOWN HIS TERMS

Calls Rome Guarantees Inadequate—Says He Will Resist Expulsion

WANTS TROOPS TO GO FREE

Declares Nitti Should Settle With Him Before Going To Paris Conference

Fiume, December 27 (Associated Press).—Gabriele d'Annunzio made the announcement today that he would resist any efforts that might be made to expel him from Fiume. He said that he had come to the conclusion that the guarantees, offered by the Government, were insufficient to warrant his leaving.

That his troops be let off without punishment for joining his crusade is one of the demands made by d'Annunzio in return for his departure, as is also the rehabilitation of Fiume and Dalmatian money.

The absolute right to reside in Fiume or any part of Dalmatia without restriction or passport, authority to decide the time and manner of the departure of his forces from Fiume, and official recognition of the medal which he conferred on his legionaries are among the other demands made by the insurgent leader.

Premier Nitti will go to London from Rome and from that city will return to Paris to attend the meeting of the allied Premiers and Foreign Ministers, which is expected to begin next week, according to a statement bearing a semi-official character printed in the Corriere d'Italia. It is stated that the Premier believes he will be able to come to an understanding with the British Premier on problems closely affecting Italy.

"Signor Nitti hopes to obtain from England financial treatment similar to that granted France, especially relative to a loan, which will have its influence upon the exchange situation," the newspaper says. "The Premier will do his best to have the Supreme Council agree that the allied and associated Governments will recognise Italy's sovereignty over Italian towns, first of all Fiume, and that they will accept the result of negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

"This system, besides guaranteeing our rights and preventing their violation by other peoples, would have the additional advantage of bringing about the approach of the two peoples. Reciprocal concessions would be necessary and the accord which would be reached would be accompanied by close friendship, which Jugo-Slavia must desire even more than Italy.

"It is fated that the drama of Fiume should end as a grotesque operatta. The most authoritative companions of Captain d'Annunzio in his adventure are abandoning him in his dream of acting the little tyrant of the Fourteenth century. He does not realise the situation, however, but dresses himself as a corporal of storm troops and plays the king among the soldiers indifferent to the opposition of all Fiume and all Italy. Everybody agrees today in depicting d'Annunzio as a naughty, dangerous boy lighting a fire next a powder magazine. Who has supplied him with Nationalist matches, and is there no one to lead that bad boy away by the ear?"

Rome, December 27.—Gabriele d'Annunzio is understood to have asked Premier Nitti to postpone his announced visit to London on the ground that his departure should be preceded by the reaching of a definite settlement of the Fiume situation between d'Annunzio and the Italian Government.

Lieut. Commander Rizzo, Major Giuriati, chief of d'Annunzio's Cabinet, and other leaders associated with d'Annunzio are said to have left the Fiume district.

In an interview printed in the Giornale d'Italia Signor Sembenilli, the newly elected Deputy, says:

"The Adriatic Sea will be the abode of civilisation and peace when Fiume becomes Italian. There is no other solution except a peace dangerous to the world. After Bolshevism, civilisation today is threatened by impulsive Slav preponderance. The Mediterranean must have its dyke, which is represented by the Dinaric Alps (forming the frontier of Dalmatia and Bosnia). Fiume must be annexed without restrictions to Italy. Let Premier Nitti beware of continuing the policy of a baggar and a Jeremiah. The only way to earn credit abroad is to be firm in our will."

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Webster and 2 children, Mr. McKee, Miss E M. Varley.

Passengers Departed

Per C. M. s.s. Nile for Hongkong: Major R. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dunne, Miss Dunne, Messrs. K. P. Chen, N. A. Balesh, W. Kadri, In Kum Cho, J. D. Wilkinson, M. T. Stark, D. A. Rozario, R. Slessor, Zung Yung, J. H. Brister, Wen Teh Cheng, J E. Surman, E. G. Wilkinson, J. T. Asquith, B. T. B. Boothby, T. K. Liu, Pun Yun Chi.

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE
Wednesday, March 3rd.

A PURIM ENTERTAINMENT
The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company
will stage a vaudeville with songs and dances
I.
"A PURIM VISITOR"
One Part.
II.
"HE AND SHE"
A humorous vaudeville in one act by J. GORDOM
III.
A VARIED DIVERTISEMENT
which will comprise declamations national and happy songs.
ADMISSION $3, $2, $1.

"THE EVIL THEREOF"
It is a powerful
"FAMOUS PLAYERS"
Production, in Five Parts, that will electrify with its realism.
It will be exhibited
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
A photoplay extraordinary, starring
FRANK LOSEE

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
DAILY
PROGRAMME
JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road
The Best Moving Picture House in Shanghai
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Last night
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
GEORGE WALSH
IN
"THE BEAST"
A powerful drama in five big parts
CHAPLIN'S
"SUNNYSIDE"
3 parts
Matinee Today, at 3 p.m.
BY GENERAL DEMAND
"TRIUMPH OF VENUS"

THE BRIGHT SPOT IN SHANGHAI
The Carlton
"Cuisine par excellence"
Today's Feature:
Diner des Gourmets
Commencing at 7 o'clock
Our Tiffin
specially prepared, as per your order. We do not keep the food on steam-tables, allowing it to become stale and tasteless, but serve same **Right from the Fire.**
Paul O. Arnswalde,
Restaurant Manager.

DON'T DREAM ABOUT
A GOOD COMPLEXION—HAVE ONE
MADAM HELENA
Beauty Specialist.
My rejuvenating process of stimulating the muscles and tissues will make you look 15 years younger, permanently removes all lines, freckles, scars, moles, small-pox pittings and all blemishes, gives you that fresh youthful complexion, that soft velvety appearance so much admired—it isn't a question of age at all.
Massaging, also special creams, lotions and powders for obstinate skins.
80 Bubbling Well Road. -:- Tel. West 374.
28153

AMUSEMENTS

A. D. C.
Lyceum Theatre
183rd PRODUCTION
The "Pirates of Penzance"
Thursday, 11th March, 1920
Saturday, 13th „ „
Tuesday, 16th „ „
Curtain will rise at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Booking will open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd. on Friday, 5th March, for Members only, and on Saturday, 6th March, for the Public.
By Order
WM. ARMSTRONG
Business Manager
28081

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
AT THE **OLYMPIC THEATRE**
On February 29th and March 1st and MATINEE TODAY
SHOWING
"VIRTUOUS MEN"
IN SEVEN PARTS

IT IS A WONDERFUL PICTURE
with
Massive Sets. Gorgeous Gowns.
2,500 People in the Great Ball Room Scenes—Absorbingly Dramatic Situations.
And an Electrifying Climax in Which 5,000 People Participate.
Admission Prices, $1.50 and $1.00

Facing the Red Agitators in their Lair Mayor Burr addressed the Leader:
"THIS IS AMERICA—NOT RUSSIA - AND I SAY STREET CARS SHALL RUN TO-DAY ! !"

POSITIVELY FIRST RUN in this city AT THE **APOLLO** THEATRE, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th **FRANK KEENAN'S**
BURNING MESSAGE of the MOMENT to THOSE WHO WOULD *HAVE MORE AND LIVE BETTER*—In Six Powerful Acts
"THE WORLD AFLAME"
AN INTENSE DRAMA of the SOCIAL UPHEAVAL WHICH IS NOW PERMEATING THE WORLD. Man to Man--Capitalism Facing Laborism—First with the Naked Weapons of GREED and HATRED—But later showing the way to "GET TOGETHER" in Harmony and Brotherhood.
Mr. FRANK KEENAN SOLVES THE PROFIT-SHARING PROBLEM. An Up-to-the Minute Drama
TODAY at 3 p.m. "BOUND and GAGGED" Epis. 3rd "SNARED" Epis 4th "AN UNWILLING PRINCESS"
TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m. FANNIE WARD in "COMMON CLAY" 7 parts Gripping DRAMA
TOMORROW "BOUND and GAGGED" A thrilling interesting Serial picture Epis. 5th "HELD FOR RANSOM." Epis. 6th "OUT AGAIN, IN AGAIN" The most exciting parts of this picture.
Time and prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangtoo**, Capt. Johennessen, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, March 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Legge, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, March 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwahlee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the abovemantioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, March 1**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, March 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnightfi For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, March 2**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, March 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, March 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, **March 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, March 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Lucnho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will call for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, March 4**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, March 5**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Outside Office Hours Central 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. **Tungwah**, Capt. F. G. Newberg, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chengtu**, Captain N. H. Leitch, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Wednesday, March 3**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. **Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. A. Kakaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **March 4**, at —— —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 29**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the s.s. **KWANGPING** for the above port on **MARCH 2.** For Freight of Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Cen. 1114.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the s.s. **BURRUMBEET** for the above port on **Mar. 2.** For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **March 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4233, 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru**, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **8th March.** Through Bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the middle of **MARCH.** For Freight plase apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORY VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru**, Capt. T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about **April 14.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Mar 2

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Mar. 4

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 2

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Mar. 5

From France etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Mar. 4

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B.N.B.	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
O. D.	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D.	Jan. 10	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jap. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Feb. 17	Toba	Jap. gun-boat
2 C.	Feb. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KASHMIR" 4th March
S.S. "BANCA" (cargo only) 12th March

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DUNERA 10th March

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "JAPAN" 13th March

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about the end of April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
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AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. N. C.
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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails midnight, March 1st
S.S. "TUNGTING" .....sails midnight, March 2nd.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight, March 3rd.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails March 4th.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. SHANTUNG" .....sails March 2nd, daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" .....Via Amoy, March 4th, daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....sails March 6th, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....Under overhaul

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
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Agents,
French Bund.
Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Middle of Mar.	

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*AMUR MARU	15,000	T. Konishi,	April 12	April 14
*HAVANA MARU ..	15,000	——		End of April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 7	Mar. 8

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KOHOKA MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	3,000	A. Kawaguchi,	Mar. 2	Mar. 4

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
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Union Building, 4 The Bund
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Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" .....Sails About MAR. 14
S.S. "ELKTON" .....Sails About APRIL 7

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "ABERCOS" .....Sails About MAR. 20

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 2	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST MINGO	in port	March 15
WEST SEQUANA	in port	March 17

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Colusa	May 9

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
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Sailings from San Francisco via
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	March 14, 1920
SHINYO MARU	April 4, 1920
KOREA MARU	May 6, 1920

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Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
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North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

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INCORPORATED
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK
GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
West Jessup†	Mar. 3	Colorado Springs	Mar. 17
West Cactus*	„ 4	West Cactus	Apr. 1
West Segovia*	„ 20	West Jessup	„ 6
		(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
ATLANTIC & GULF POTRS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Moreland	Apr. 15	Moreland	Apr. 19
West Embrie	„ 30	West Embrie	May 4
Editor	„ 30	Editor	„ 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans
For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, VICE-PRES.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, AGENT.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

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S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NANKING".....MAR. 13th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
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taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
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* Carrying Passengers.
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NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S. S. "SAGAPORACK".....March 25
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To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Russia	Mar. 13	Emp. Asia	Mar. 8
Monteagle	Mar. 27	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

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(Subject to Alteration)

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Mar. 2
SHIDZUOKA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Mar. 15

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

TOBA MARU	15,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	End of March

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DAKAR MARU	13,000	Capt.	Biginning of April

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2
FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 22

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU ...	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Mar. 9
GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt.	April 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Mar. 6
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Mar. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Mar. 16

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU		Capt. K. Okamoto,	Mar. 6

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Mar. 3
TAKESHIMA MARU.	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Mar. 6
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Saeaki.	Mar. 10
YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Mar. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

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NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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"Victoria" - - - - about February 29th
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s. s. HWAH-PING

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On or about March 2nd

(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

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AGENTS

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27910

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For San Francisco

Nanking	Jan. 20
West Conab	Jan. 21
Colombia	Feb. 1
West Hepburn	Feb. 3
Satanta	Feb. 7
Broad Arrow	Feb. 10
Grace Dollar	Feb. 16
West Selene	Feb. 17
Korea Maru	Feb. 26

For Tacoma

Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Justin	Feb. 19
Javary	Feb. 27

For Seattle

Katori Maru	Jan. 22
Edmore	Jan. 28
Eastern Victor	Jan. 30
Suwa Maru	Feb. 8
Cross Keys	Feb. 27

For Galvestone

West Cheswald	Feb. 20

For Portland

Waban	Jan. 25
Wawalona	Jan. 25

For New York

Atreus	Jan. 24
Celtic Prince	Jan. 24
Egremont Castle	Jan. 29
Ariosto	Feb. 11
Suveric	Feb. 24

For Vancouver

Monteagle	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 24
M. S. Dollar	Jan. 25
Empress of Japan	Jan. 30

For London etc.

Inaba Maru	Jan. 22
Glenspey	Jan. 26
St. Francis	Feb. 3

For Liverpool

Agapenor	Feb. 4
Kamo Maru	Feb. 7
Toyama Maru	Feb. 7
Somali	Feb. 9
Nagoya	Feb. 13
Elpenor	Feb. 13
Pyrrhus	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Feb. 20
Orestes	Jan. 28
Demodocus	Feb. 12

For Rotterdam

Polyphemus	Feb. 10

For Hamburg

Hudson Maru	Feb. 3
Ume Maru	Feb. 23

For Genoa

Glenamoy	Feb. 1
Glenavy	Feb. 24

For Marseilles

Alfenas	Jan. 29
Meinam	Jan. 30
Scharnhorst	Feb. 14
Porthos	Feb. 15

For Trieste

Nijni Novgorod	Jan. 28
Africa	Jan. 29

For Bombay

Sangola	Jan. 31
Dilwara	Feb. 12

For Calcutta

Muttra	Jan. 31
Takada	Feb. 19
Arratoon Apcar	Feb. 25

For Java ports

Tjisalak	Jan. 26
Tjikini	Feb. 16

Financial And Commercial News

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 28, 1920.

OFFICIAL

New Eng. Tls. 28.00 cash
Tls. 30.00 March
Chemors Tls. 0.55

UNOFFICIAL

H'kong & S'haf Bank $450.00
New Eng. Tls. 32.00 April
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 127.50
Taipings Tls. 0.55
S'hai Docks Tls. 110.00 Mar.
Tls. 108.00

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated February 27:

Over the Chinese New Year holidays, from the 20th to 24th instant, the Stock Exchange was closed. Since the market re-opened business has improved and apparently the Chinese New Year settlement has released a fair amount of ready money which has enabled the Native investor to take more interest in the share market. Prices generally have advanced and dealings, mainly forward, in Cottons have provided the chief feature of the week's share business.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated February 28:

White Silk.—The China New Year holidays opened on 20th inst. The market continues to rule quiet, business being barely resumed.

Yellow Silk.—Before China New Year Mienyangs were in request. S. T. 1, and 2, advancing from Tls. 500 av. to Tls. 530 av. on which basis holders are firm and asking further advance.

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First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 28, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/4=Tls. 2.4000
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $3.2697
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 142¼=Tls. 70.30
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $95.78
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.175
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 160
Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 187.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 95

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	82 3/8 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	
4 m/s.	
6 m/s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	48.43
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3..37 3/4

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 8/4
London	Demand 8/4 1/4
India	T.T. 315
Paris	T.T. 2040
Paris	Demand 2043
New York	T.T. 142
New York	Demand 142 1/4
Hongkong	T.T. 67
Japan	TT. 31 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 377

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 8/8 1/2
London	4 m/s. Docy. 8/8 3/4
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 8/9 3/4
London	6 m/s. Docy. 8/10
Paris	4 m/s. 2190
New York	4 ms. Docy. 152 3/4

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/7=
Sh. Tls. 21.30
G.$50 @ exch. 146=
Sh. Tls. 34.25
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2100=
Sh. Tls. 11.90

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 5,900	=Tls.	100
„ 100	=Mex.	$2.30

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old Roubles		$2.80
„	100 New	„	$2.40
Selling:	100 Old	„	$3.00
„	100 New	„	$2.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9 1/4	£1
„	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
„	0.61	@ 147 1/4	Gold $1
„	1	@ 33 5/8	Yen 3.31
„	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
„	1	@ —	Roubles —
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 28, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 28.50 Mar., 29.40 April
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 36.50 April
Jap.-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 60.70 Mar., 62.50 April
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 79.60 Mar., 82.00 April

LOCAL YARN:

Local Yarn For Standard 16's
Tls. 213.00 Mar., 210.90 Apr.
Tls. 210.00 May, 210.00 June
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 232.20 Mar., 230.00 Apr.
Tls. 229.00 May, 230.00 June

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300
North China	$100
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180 S.
Yangtsze	$180 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 18¾ B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$300
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$205
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	20/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 41 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	31
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 136
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 109 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 127½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 60½ B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 540 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400 B.
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 330 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 47½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$201
Green Island	80½
Langkats	Tls. 11½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Cls. 20
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.52½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5½
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Jula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4¼ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 10 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 2½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.75 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 10 B.
Slobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 140

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

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AND THROUGHOUT
THE PHILIPPINES

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FIXED DEPOSITS
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TRAVELLERS CHECKS

CORRESPONDENTS
AT
PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN THE ORIENT
UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

1 The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER
Manager

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkonk for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera from Bombay, is expected to arrive at Hongkong next Tuesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight Companion left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau and Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct at ten o'clock Tuesday morning. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about one o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru left Manila for Shanghai on Thursday and is expected to arrive at the Lower Buoy about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The tender with inward bound is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 3:30 o'clock the same morning. The Kashima sails for Seattle and Japan ports on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir left Kobe at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday morning. The Kashmir sails for London and ports on Thursday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung on Tuesday morning. The Venezuela sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francico Tuesday afternoon.

Launch Services

Tuesday, March 2, 1920

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Friday, March 5, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Reports

27.—The small depression takes to the sea and advances towards Van Diemen Strait. High pressures are following again in the Yangtsze valley. Very variable breezes, with a whirl between the Yellow and Eastern seas. Overcast weather, improving in the evening.

23.—The weather continues to improve. Pressure steady about the normal level. The wind is backing to N.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
———	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	Portland	Montague	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 1	—	Seattle	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 2	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 4	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 10	—	New York, Boston	Hatchie	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	West Soquana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 18	—	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 20	—	Portland	Abercos	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 25	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 9	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 19	—	Baltimore v. Panama	Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 13	—	Kobe	Japan	Br.	M. M. Co.
Mar. 16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamo	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. —	—	A., Ridam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. —	—	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	Hwaiping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 4	—	London	Khasmir	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 7	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 10	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 11	—	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	London	Swazi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	London	Banca	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 13	—	Calcutta	Japan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 16	—	London	Penbrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 22	—	Liverpool	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Mar. 31	—	Liverpool, etc.	Toba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
May —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 29	—	Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 1	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2	noon	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 2	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 4	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 11	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 13	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 29	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 2	9.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 2	—	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 3	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tain	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 5	2.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 5	—	Tsingtoo, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwaniee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 2	D.L.	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2	D.L.	Wuhu	Kanzu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range		P.M. Time	P.M. Range	
H M	Ft.	In.	H M	Ft.	In.
7 55	6	0	8 45	4	1

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
H M	H M
6 25	7 19

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1 20 p.m.	2 27 a.m.	6 33	5 54	5 48	6 39

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, March 2nd.—A fine Selection of Choice Wines and Spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 3rd.—Excellent Household Furniture and Accessories at 5 Avenue du Roi Albert.

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennart Estate;

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

MONDAY, March 15th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 42 Avenue Dubail.

Bicycles, Accessories and Parts; Bicycle Motor Wheel Attachments; Velocipedes: Motorcycle Parts and Accessories. Address

PACIFIC MOTOR SUPPLY CO.
922 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

MARCH

DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road.

Up to
and
Including

Friday, March 5

Shanghai Rowing Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club House on Tuesday, 9th March 1920 at 6 p.m. Members willing to serve on the Committee are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD.
Hon. Secretary.
28154

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

A Open Letter

Sirs,

Owing to the fact that strictly first-class Scotch Whiskies are obtainable in limited quantities only, we have decided to reserve "Sandy Macdonald" (Sandy Mac) 10 Year Old Scotch Whisky for FOREIGN TRADE ONLY.

And, entirely aside from an ordinary advertising solicitation, we wish to convey to you that Sandy Macdonald is different.

The many complaints heard throughout the War and since re the quality of whiskies do not apply to "Sandy Mac." "Sandy Mac" is different, as you will immediately learn upon trial.

By the case, one doz. qts. $22.

By the bottles, price proportionate.

"Sandy Mac" is obtainable at first class places.

GARNER, OUELCH & CO.
Phone C2021.

MEMBERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS in all Parts of China ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH

J. E. Doyle
41 Canton Road, Shanghai.
28155

Just Received
NEW ASSORTMENT
Of
MILLINERY
For Spring and Summer Wear

AU PETIT LOUVRE
32 Nanking Road

NOTICE

S.S. "Cape May" from New York

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Monday, March 1st, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.
28111

NOTICE

S.S. "Cross Keys" from Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchanj's Eastern Wharf on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.
28112

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Our Guam-Midway section restored. Cablegrams for America and beyond, are now accepted.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.
February 28th 1920.
28144

SNR & SHNR.

Collect On Delivery Parcels System.

On and from January 21st 1920, a "Collect on Delivery" system for parcels has been put into operation for local traffic (perishable excepted) between the following stations:—

Shanghai-Nanking Line.
Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.
Shanghai South, Jessfield, Sicawei, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao, Hangchow, Nanshinchiao and Zahkou.

This system of "Shopping at a Distance" should prove of great convenience to customers not residing within convenient reach of the larger stores, and the arrangement will no doubt be increasingly taken advantage of as it becomes more widely known.

The procedure briefly is: the sender signs a declaration of the contents and value of each parcel when presenting it to the Railway for despatch—maximum weight and value 50 catties and $200.00 respectively—and pays the freight, plus commission of one cent for each dollar declared and obtains a certificate from the despatching station.

Immediately on arrival of the "C. O. D." parcel, the receiving station shall advice the consignee of same and request him to take delivery within seven days by payment of the amount specified. When the amount has been paid by the consignee, the receiving station will immediately inform the despatching station; so that they may notify the consignor calling for payment as they declared.

Should the parcel not be taken delivery of by the consignee upon being notified but should the consignee subsequently accept the parcel he will be debited with storage charges at the rate of ten cents per day, after the expiration of the seven days allowed free.

Further information may be obtained on application to

The Traffic Manager,
S. N. R. & S. H. N. R.
Shanghai North
Tel. No. N. 3199.
28118

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

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SHANGHAI

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Standard Fox
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"National Portable"
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REPAIR WORK
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22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Stewart
SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the race fixtures for 1920:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th May.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, the 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th November.

EXTRA RACE MEETING—

1st—Saturday, 20th or 27th Mar.
2nd— „ 10th April.
3rd— „ 17th April.
4th— „ 2nd October.
5th— „ 9th October.
6th— „ 20th November.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
28048

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1920.

The Training Season for the Spring Race Meeting (3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th May) will commence on Monday, 1st March, 1920, when the training (inner) course will be reserved for Members only, until 8 a.m. daily.

The Loong-Fei Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed and the Race Club's Entrance will be available for pedestrians only during training hours.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
28049

The easiest running
SEWING MACHINE
on the market, ball bearings throughout.

Call and see it demonstrate.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Cor. Soochow and Szechuen Rds.
28103

Yu Fong Steamship Co.

(Registered at the Chinese Ministry of Commerce)

We beg to announce that we have opened a business concern under the name of Yu Fong Steamship Company. The sanction of the Board of Communication, Peking, has been obtained, we are able to sub-charter 11 ships controlled by the aforementioned Board. Interested persons may apply for particulars at our temporary office, Oriental Hotel, Rooms No. 27, 29, 34, 36.

FU TSAI CHEN,
Manager.
LO CHI TUNG,
Assistant Manager.
28114

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with many years experience of Chinese export and import, insurance, shipping, speaking and writing Chinese, seeks position. Good references. Outport no objection. Please apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.
28149 M. 3

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position as general office assistant. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.
28149 M. 4

EX-BRITISH officer (25), public school, wants employment, some journalistic experience. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.
28146 M. 2

ENGINEER, Swiss, who has an extensive and thoroughly up-to-date experience in the control and direction of spooling and weaving factories, and who has also had much experience in the construction and erection of textile factories, desires position in the Orient as sole manager. No offer of a less position will be entertained. Please address to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
27920

POSITION WANTED by young Chinese, having excellent knowledge of English. Many years' experience in translation, correspondence and typewriting. Knows office routine very well. Good references. Outport no objection. Address 125 Cunningham Road.
28124 F. 28

CHINESE office assistant, good knowledge of English, Customs, bookkeeping, translation, typewriting and general office work, desires position. Please Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.
28120 F. 29

WANTED, by young foreigner, position as clerk. Has had experience in bookkeeping, insurance, typing and general office routine. Speaks and writes several languages. Good references. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.
28106 F. 29.

CHINA PRODUCE. Gentleman recommended for position of trust as dept. manager, agent, buyer or seller. Has ability and unusual practical knowledge of hairnets, strawbraid, beancake, oils, tallows, groundnuts, walnuts etc. and of methods and places of production. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.
28116 F. 29.

WANTED, typist (male), one with knowledge of general office routine. Open for engagement on the first. Good references. Apply to Box 94. THE CHINA PRESS.
28067 F.29

WANTED, starter, as office assistant, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typing and general office routine. Could be engaged immediately. Best references. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.
28067 F.29

EXPERT bookkeeper-accountant, clerk and correspondent (Britisher) open for immediate engagement. Shanghai or outport. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.
28013

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premisee or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Roa...
27731

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.
27736

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One front and one small front room to let, from 1st March. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

BOARD—RESIDENCE.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from March 1st, large, comfortable, newly furnished room with bathroom adjoining. Suitable for two bachelor friends, married couple, or to be rented to a single occupant. All modern comforts. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

A first-class boarding house will be opened about March 15th at 103 Bubbling Well Road. Twenty-two rooms. Up-to-date service. Cuisine guaranteed better than anything else in town. Garden, telephone. Accommodation for married couples, with or without children, and single people. For rates, etc., apply at premises between hours of 2-4 p.m.
28143 M. 6

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473.
28133 M. 10

TO LET with board, furnished room, bath attached, with all home comforts with private American family in Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.
28131

TO LET, a well-furnished room in Avenue Joffre, near trams. Also one attic room, with or without board, moderate price. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
28130 M. 2

PROFESSIONAL

TUITION wanted in Shanghai dialect of Chinese by pupil who at present speaks Northern language. State terms to Box No. 115, THE CHINA PRESS.
28108 F. 29.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
27730

WANTED by married couple, one or two rooms, with or without board, in Central district, furnished or unfurnished. No children. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.
28115 F. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS

VIRILE FIRM, with existing contracts and live agencies in Europe and America, seeks temporary amalgamation with company willing to finance and share results. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.
28116 F. 29.

AN American about to leave for the United States, will execute any legitimate commissions on a brokerage basis. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.
28121 F. 29

TWO berths required on steamer leaving for San Francisco during April. Reasonable premium will be paid to ticket-holders. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.
28099 M. 3

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, four-roomed house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, either in French concession or central district. Willing to take over furnishings, if necessary, at reasonable price. Beginning 1st of May or June. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
28129 F. 29

WANTED, 31st March or earlier, small unfurnished house or flat. Moderate rental, careful tenant, no children, willing take over lease if required. Fittings may also be accepted at reasonable offer. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.
28070

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, American or Britisher to teach English in academy. Salary six hundred dollars for three and one half months. Apply Proctor, care Associated Mission Treasurers, 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
28148 M. 5

WANTED, a capable, efficient and experienced cable clerk, for permanent position. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
28145 M. 2

WANTED, an experienced clerk for position in cable department of an American firm. Must be thorough and have a good working knowledge of codes in general. Reply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.
28150 M. 3

WANTED, young man, knowledge of bookeeping and shorthand required. Good opportunity for advancement if capable. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.
28151 M. 3

EXECUTIVE positions open: There are more high-salaried positions than men to fill them. Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc., you can prepare for promotion by study of I. C. S. Business Management, Secretarial, or Higher Accounting Course. Get out of the rut. Write today—right away. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, experienced accountant. Must be able to take entire charge of accounts for growing concern; excellent opportunity. American preferred. Answer in own handwriting. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.
28104 M. 3

COMPRADORE required by Merchant and Engineering firm. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
28056

WANTED, an experienced Customs clerk to take full charge of Customs work for large import and export firm. References required. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.
28093 F. 29

PRACTICAL PRINTER, fully experienced as foreman and proof-reader, wanted at once. Only one of ability need apply. Replies confidential. Address to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.
28069 F.27

WANTED, a good cook-boy and coolie for a family of two, in a small flat. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.
28065 F.28

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, in central district, floor space suitable for show room; preferably ground floor. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.
28152 M. 6

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Remington automatic shotgun, new, $80, also kodak, 3-A-Junior anastigmat with case, $42. Apply to Box 120 THE CHINA PRESS.
28156 F. 29

WANTED to buy, houseboat or motor boat. State prices and size and where can be seen. Please apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.
28138 M. 2

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
27729

FOR SALE, one 30-inch centrifugal ventilating fan and 4 horse-power motor, air-washer for same, and ventilating trunk, suitable for any building requiring forced air for ventilation. For specifications and full particulars, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.
27834

FOR SALE, Rover touring car, five-seater, in excellent condition. The property of the late Mr. E. W. Godfrey. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Russian typewriter, L. C. Smith Bros make, nearly new, 18" carriage. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.
28068 M.2

The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

ENGLISH ELEVEN GETS CUP FINAL

Defeats Portuguese Team By 2-1 Score In Match For Trophy

ISHERWOOD IS STAR

But One League Game Played, Rangers Beating Police, 2-0

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

International Cup Final

England beat Portugal, 2-1.

Second Division

Rangers beat Police, 2-1.

Playing far below the form displayed in the game with Scotland, the team representing England yesterday won the deciding football match for the International Cup from the Portuguese eleven. The score was 2-1. The game was staged at the Football Club field. A big crowd saw the teams in action.

England lost the toss, giving the Portuguese team the aid of the slight easterly breeze.

Brown was five minutes late in putting in an appearance and with this added disadvantage the English crew had to play a one back game. Quayle tried hard to stem the rush of the Portuguese forwards but they were a little too fast for him and before Brown's appearance, they came very near to scoring. John Wade had to leave his citadel to clear but a good return by the Portuguese left half left the English goal a the mercy of the forwards Gutierrez's shot went high.

Brown's appearance at this stage of the game changed the aspect entirely and play became even and fast in midfield. A good clearance by Encarnacao saw the Portuguese advance quintette working well down towards their opponents' citadel but a timely clearance gave Isherwood, at center half for England, time to work well up on his own. A pass to Drake saw that player miss an opening when well placed. Ogden swung the ball out towards the skipper of the English eleven, Forshaw, but Collaco, Portugal's left half, had the measure of Forshaw to a degree in the first half of the game. Collaco cleared well and passed to Gutierrez on his wing but Ryle, called in at the last minute to play for the English crew in place of Reed, put an effective stop to Gutierrez's career down the left wing. The leather being passed over to the right saw Tom Wade carry, draw the defence and swing the ball over to Ogden who had little difficulty in notching the first goal.

ENGLAND LEADS 1-0

The English players still kept up a good defensive game with the breeze getting stronger against them all the time Portugal made valiant attempts and nearly came through, Wade being called upon to handle three times in quick succession. Half time arrived soon after with England leading by 1-0.

From the commencement of the second half England shower their superiority in defense and with the exception of a break away early in the half Wade was not called upon for any serious work.

Quayle and Brown, playing well up, gave the English halves an opportunity to get a smack at their opponents' goal once in a while the result being that Gutierrez on the right wing of the Portuguese eleven received the ball, got well away from Brown swung the leather over to the left leaving Passos an opening which meant a goal.

With the score tied Portugal attempted to keep up the pressure but the English defense was too good and the ball was gradually worked back into Portugal's territory.

A drive by Ogden gave Remedios a twister to handle, the goalie was rushed but Drake's shot went just wide of the upright. England came back strong and gave Remedios three close calls. On one he stretched full length to push the leather round the post for a corner. The resultant kick drew a blank although it was placed well by Forshaw.

Ten minutes before full time Forshaw got the ball from Ogden, who had worked out to the outside position, and sent in a stiff one for Portugal's goalie to

(Continued on Page 2)

Untimely Rhymes On 'Domino'

BY DOUBLE-BLANK

THE CHINA PRESS is fortunate
If only for this reason
Its local news is up-to-date
At every time and season.
For every form of ignorance
It has a panacea,
Read Domino,
And you will know
What's happening through the year.

Our Shanghai genius gets to work,
His brain exudes secretion;
His range extends from Bar to Kirk,
Nor does he fear deletion.
To poetry he is not bound
At prose he is a dandy,
Read Domino,
And you will know
The facts that are most handy.

The failings of the Shanghai crowd
He sternly castigates,
Lifting his voice, he cries aloud,
Our follies he berates:
Our dancing craze he's down upon
With references sarcastic,
Oh, Domino!
Why, don't you know
It's exercise gymnastic?

In things theatrical, he's "IT,"
And lays the law down for us
He really has been known to sit
On members of his chorus.
He criticises all the "Pro's"
In language most politic,
How much we owe
To Domino,
Shanghai's Dramatic Critic!

The football cracks each Sunday morn
Await with trepidation,
'Tis then they know how some have torn
Their erstwhile reputation.
Just how, and why, the teams went down
Quite obvious is the reason,
Oh, Domino,
You're best you know
Throughout the winter season.

The Councillors when they engage
In solemn consultation,
No more indulge in mutual rage,
But rather, exultation.
For in affairs Municipal,
Our rhyming Solon's verses
(Viz.) Domino
The way will show
To dodge Ratepayer's curses.

MOTOR BIKE FANS TO ORGANISE HERE

Meeting To Be Held On March 7 To Plan Activities And Form Club

Motorcyclists are to organise along the lines of the Automobile Club of China at a meeting to be held on Sunday, March 7, in a room above the Star Garage, in Bubbling Well Road, which is to be supplied by Mr. Max Friedman, a member of the American Federation of Motorcyclists.

Mr. Gordon Nazer is to be temporary chairman of the club and is being assisted in the work of organisation by Mr. W. K. Staley to whom belongs the credit for starting the movement.

Outports are to be included in the organisation in view of the fact that motorcyles can go to many places that motor cars cannot reach.

In order to encourage the motorcyclists the International Recreation Club has offered to open the Kiangwan course to the members for race meets.

It is urged by the proponents of the club that everyone interested in motorcycling be present at the meeting.

SAILORS ARE DEFEATED

A basketball team from the U.S.S. Wilmington was defeated by the Song Service five in a game played last night at the Chinese "Y" court. The score was 30 to 54. Members of the teams are: "B" Song Service, Kay, captain, Henning, Glauque, Olsen, Wilner and Westaway; Sailors, Wells, captain, Keeton, Holahan, Lawlerm Olson and Strahan.

ROWING CLUB MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club will be held at the Club on Tuesday, March 9, 6 p.m. Members willing to serve on the general committee are requested to send their names to Mr. T. R. Macdonald, secretary.

NO PAPER HUNT

Because of the races at Kiangwan there was no paper hunt yesterday afternoon.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF 1919

Sport in the United States came back to its own during 1919.

With the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, leaders in every branch of sport began making plans for 1919. And sport came back with a bang.

Big sporting events of nearly every kind drew crowds that left no doubt regarding the stability of the athletic game in this country. The Dempsey-Willard fight at Toledo, while it failed to draw what Promoter Tex Richard expected, netted above $300,000 for the promoter and $128,000 for Dempsey and Willard, the old champion getting $101,000, a record-breaking purse, for his end.

The world's series between the Reds and White Sox drew capacity crowds. The teams played to upward of 230,000 spectators and the receipts were more than $650,000. The winning of the championship by a Western National League team was decidedly popular with fandom.

Boxing had one of the best years it has ever seen. Jess Willard, the biggest man who has ever held the world's heavyweight championship, was dethroned at the memorable battle of Maumee Bay by Jack Dempsey.

Man o' War, the two-year-old title winner, clinched his crown at Saratoga after a notable string of victories.

Willie Hoppe, world's balk-line billiard champion, defended his title against a field of the country's best stars and had an easy time with all comers.

William M. Johnston, of San Friancisco, who won the National singles championship in 1915, came back and stroked his way to glory and another National title in the August tourney at Forest Hills, defeating a field of players including such American wielders of the racket as R. N. Williams II., William Tilden II., R. Lindley Murray, and many other "Yanks" of topnotch caliber. In addition, the field of stars contained Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson, the famous Australian stars.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, formerly Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who held the women's National singles title three times, was defeated in the annual tourney by Mrs. George W. Wightman, of Boston, who before her marriage was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and a former National title holder.

Golf also had a big year. The United States Golf Association successfully staged each of its big title events, and dozens of intersectional, sectional and exhibition matches were played with big galleries looking on.

The year saw the crowning of a new National amateur champion in the person of S. D. Herron, of Pittsburgh, the former collegiate star of Princeton University.

Track and field athletics came back a bit slowly after the depletion of their ranks, due to the war. The Inter-allied Games, held at Joinville-le-Pont, France, in July, furnished the outstanding feature in amateur athletic circles. Athletes of the United States won a decisive victory in events of track and field with foreign nations running up pig point scores in other lines of competition. The best individual work of the year was done by Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., who broke two American records, shattered a Canadian record, set a new mark in the national championships, ran as a member of the winning relay team at the championships, and won three national A. A. U. titles. Loren Murchison of St. Louis, Fred Faller of Boston, and Creed Haymond of the University of Pennsylvania, were other individual stars. Cornell, for the fifth time, won the intercollegiate championships.

All in all, it can be truthfully said that the war did not hurt sports. True, it took some of the stars and many a one of these lies beneath the poppies of Flanders. But the lesson of physical preparedness that it taught to the world will never be forgotten. Leaders in athletic sports, particularly, have freely predicted that this will be shown in the future by the taking up of sports of various kinds by a greater percentage of the population than ever before.

MORRISS WINS STEEPLECHASE

Rides Petersfield To An Easy Victory At Final Day Of Kiangwan Meet

FOUR BIG DIVIDENDS

Victoria Pays 21 Backers $106.80 For Place In Off Chance Cup Race

Petersfield, ridden by Mr. H. E. Morriss, easily took the International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup event yesterday, the off day of the New Year race meeting at Kiangwan. The winner, carrying 164 pounds, was many lengths ahead of Springie and Leofield, both heavily backed. Mr. C. C. Boyd piloted the second pony, while Mr. F. R. Stewart was on the third, four lengths behind.

Mr. Morriss' pony paid $26.10 for win. Harvestland, Mr. M. O. Springfield up, Petersfield and Springie were the likely horses in the early part of the race. At the one mile mark, Petersfield sprang to the fore and kept the lead until the winning post.

Bright Folly, Mr. T. U. Yih riding, upset the dope bucket by taking the Nursery Handicap two lengths ahead of Beating, ridden by Mr. Frank R. Vida, and incidently paid $106.80 each to 52 who backed the pony for a place. He paid $31.80 for win. The Coronation, the hot favorite, piloted by Mr. W. G. Crokam, finished third.

Sun Star and Little Boy, with Mr. A. Commons and Mr. T. U. Yih as the respective jockeys, dead heated for third honors in the Moderate Plate, which was won by Rupee Bill, Mr. H. F. Hu riding. Moralist, the favorite, Mr. S. B. M. Bremner up, trotted in one length and a half behind the winner, which paid $84.50 for win and $22.90 for place.

Little Nemo, with Billy Hill as the jockey, surprised the spectators by taking the Sub-griffin Handicap, half a length ahead of Astral, Mr. W. G. Crokam up. Ibn Kelb was a length and a half behind Astral, ridden by Mr. S. B. M. Bremner.

The biggest dividend of the day was paid by Victoria, Mr. D. S. Li riding, in the Off Chance Cup. The 21 who backed the pony for place received $107.60 each on their tickets. The race was taken in easy style by Loganfield, piloted by Mr. Stewart, four lengths ahead of Wilson, Mr. Vida up. Twenty-one ponies competed for the honors.

The other big dividend was paid by Wellington, the second pony in the New Year Handicap, Mr. H. W. Ip riding. It netted its 31 backers $81 each. The event was won by Bydand, four lengths ahead of Wellington, which was in turn the same distance ahead of The Heron, Mr. Hill up.

The weather was fine and a large number of spectators journeyed out to witness the races. Tife concluding event, the Mafoo Race, was won by Mr. C. T. Chu's Ladis, a length and a half ahead of Yellow Diamond, the favorite. There was a similar distance between the latter and the Haruna.

The summary of events follows:

1.—The Griffin Steeplechase Cup.—(A Cup presented by Mr. H. E. Morriss) first $1,000, second pony $400, third pony $200. A Steeplechase for Griffins that have never been started in a Steeplechase prior to this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—About two miles.

	lbs.
Mr. C. R. Burkill's bay Tarzan (Mr. C. R. Burkill)	156—1
„ Henry Morriss's grey Seafield (Mr. H. E. Morriss)	155—2
„ Fash's ches. Red Skin (Mr. R. F. C. Master)	156—3

Also ran: Suffield (Mr. J. A. Hays), Coriander (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), The Camel (Mr. M. O. Springfield) and Ismailia (Mr. G. G. C. Harper).

Won by four lengths; short head. Time—43:2 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $12.70; for place, $7.80; $9.30 and $11.80.

Cash sweep—first, 281; second, 36; third, 15. Unplaced—194, 11, 320 and 165.

2.—The Holiday Plate.—Value $300, second pony $150, third pony $100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Chinese Gentlemen Riders. Jockeys who have not won 3 races, allowed 5 lbs. Non-Winning Jockeys who have started or not, allowed 10 lbs. Unplaced ponies, allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced Griffins of this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. in addition. One mile.

	lbs.
Leszek (Mr. H. F. Hu)	144—1
Soft Thing (Mr. D. S. Li)	146—2
Possum (Mr. L. F. Soong)	135—3

Also ran: Pacification (Mr. S. T. Yih), Roseway (Mr. A. S. Yih), Oronoco (Mr. H. W. Ip), Rising

At The Theaters

"Virtuous Men," the current offering at the Olympic Theater, may be considered one of the greatest film stories presented in Shanghai this season. The production is noteworthy, not only by reason of the quality of the story, which is full of dramatic action but also for its elaborate settings.

Tonight's offering at the Apollo Theater is a film story with a remarkable history, for it is the screen version of "Common Clay," the production that scored such a remarkable success throughout the United States. It was written by Cleves Kincead. In the screen version Fanny Ward is appearing as star. At the matinee today at the Apollo new episodes of the serial picture, "Bound and Gagged" will be presented.

A Purim entertainment by the Jewish Dramatic-Operette company will open at the Apollo Wednesday night. It will be in the nature of a vaudeville bill with songs and dances. The headline feature of the bill will be a sketch entitled "He and She," a comedy in one act written by J. Gordom.

Two striking features are included in today's bill at the Isis, one a serious drama in which George Walsh appears in "The Beast," a William Fox picture. The other offering is another Charlie Chaplin picture, "Sunnyside."

One of the celebrated "Famous Players" pictures is the feature offering of the current bill at the Victoria Theater. It is called "The Evil Thereof" and brings back Frank Losee who plays the stellar role.

Another bill of high merit featuring Japanese drama and comedy is offered today at the Town Cinema at 4 Woosung Road.

SPORT and STAGE -:- By Domino

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The Chinese New Year holidays
Set many tongues a-wagging,
Our prim Town Hall was quite a maze,
Where many went a-ragging,
They drank the health of Washington
Not once, or twice, or thrice, sir,
Then went to bed,
Next morn that head!!!
A seltzer tasted nice sir.

* * *

We saw the very latest frocks
That started from the waist, sir.
And socks with clocks gave maidens shocks
But suited every taste, sir.
But when the Eltinge Jazz arrived
'Twas happiness and laughter.
Just real good fun,
And everyone
Forgot the morning after.

* * *

The pole that flies the Stars and Stripes
Stands rigidly and tireless,
Now from the world the news it wipes
With newly installed wireless.
Some folk with smoke would signal Mars,
While others would be better,
And Maryland
Will soon be "Canned"
And Michigan much wetter.

* * *

Our little folk of Nippon Land
In Shantung took the pickings,
Though Lodge would have a full
And stop poachers' kickings;
But now the Jap at home has got
A problem that's a tarter,
I fancy,
He'll shortly rue
The trouble in Yawata.

* * *

Now Paisley is the place for shawls
It stands somewhere in Scotland,
Its sure to cause a lot of brawls
The Commons will be hot land.
Its given Asquith a new seat,
(He's not for prohibition)
But "Wait and see"
And you'll agree
He'll smash the Coalition.

* * *

The Pirates of Penzance will storm the Lyceum Theater on Thursday, March the eleventh, and those who would see the early 19th century brigands will have the opportunity of booking their seats at Messrs. Moutries next Saturday.

The Pirates are not coming unprepared. They will be able to conquer all comers with their equipment. Most of this has been supplied by the chief pirate R. C. Young, who will not appear on the stage, but who has for weeks past drilled his merry men and maidens in the tunes that will so overcome the hearers that they will not be able to have even a feeble kick.

I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Young's singers and can say honestly that they are fine. There are times, even now, when he uses his baton "in ways it was never meant," but he has not broken it yet. There are times when the pirates eyes wander to where the General's daughters are disporting themselves and then they depart from the true time and call the conductor's wrath upon their heads but all these blemishes are rapidly disappearing and when the big evening arrives both daughters, pirates, policemen and principals will all work together to bring about a result of which the A.D.C. may be proud.

I had a word with the producer and he seems as pleased as it is in his nature to be. He even waxed enthusiastic about certain points and as this surprised me somewhat, I am going to pass the news on.

Mabel is the name of the principal lady. She is a general's daughter and is not the least little bit afraid in falling in love with a pirate. She sings and acts so well that in addition to twisting her pirate around her dainty little finger she will also demand the whole hand of the audience. The A.D.C. confesses itself lucky in its Mabel. She has never appeared upon the stage of the Lyceum when an audience has been present but she occupies half a page in "Whos Who on the Stage."

I remember seeing her first when she was a charming little maid of fifteen. She was playing the part of Cinderella at London's greatest theater, Drury Lane, and she had playing opposite to her Harry Fragson. It was her first appearance in Town but she captivated everyone. When I think about that show I still have buzzing in my head her great song "Love, Love, Whispers of Love."

The same little lady shortly afterwards again set playgoers enthusiastic when she played the lead in "Castles in Spain." Quite recently she was playing the lead in "Goody Two Shoes" in Australia when along came a big fellow and captured her hand and her heart and so now she

(Continued on Page 2)

Rifle Association

MARCH CIRCULAR

Chairman of the Committee 1925: Dr. S. A. Ransom was elected Chairman of the Committee for 1920 Address 24a Kiangse Road.

Ammunition. The price of ammunition, is reduced, from this date until further notice, from 6 cents to 4 cents a piece. Some will be sold to members (cash) for competitions only. No ammunition will be sold for practices.

Note: Members are reminded that the annual subscriptions are now due and same should be forwarded to the undersigned as soon as possible.

Benevolent Fund Shield. The eighth competition for the shield will be held on Monday, March 15 from 7 a.m. Range, 200 yards. Entries close on Saturday, March 12 at noon.

Nestles Cup: The third competition for this cup will be held on Thursday, March 25 at 6:30 a.m. sharp. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, one sig. and seven scoring shots at each distance. Entries close on Monday, March 22 at 5 p.m.

March Monthly competitions will be held on Thursday, March 25 concurrently with the Nestles Cup Competition. Scores made at 200 and 600 yds. will count for the first and scores made at 200 and 500 yds. will count for the second monthly competitions.

By order of the Committee
(sgd) A. M. Collaco
Secretary and Treasurer
1 HOUTAK TERRACE.

Star (Mr. L. Sih), Thermometer (Mr. Z. W. Yu), Oldsmobibe (Mr. P. C. Wu), Kongo (Mr. J. Liou), The Pioneer (Mr. Sidney Soo) and New Star (Mr. C. T. Chu).

Won by short head; a neck. Time—2:12 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $38.10; for place, $13.20; $16.00 and $14.00.

Cash sweep—First, 159; second, 381; third, 131. Unplaced—382, 19, 274, 268, 27, 406, 231, 1 and 287.

3.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap.—Value $400, second pony $150, third pony $100. For Sub-Griffins "A. L." of the year 1920 that have started at this meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the Race. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners.—One mile.

lbs.

Mr. Yale's bay Little Nemo (Mr. W. Hill) .....152—1
„ Astral's bay Astral (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....151—2
Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and Fash's brown Ihu Kelb (Mr. Bremner) .....160—?

Also ran: Smilax (Mr. H. W. Ip), Yellow Paper (Mr. A. S. Yih), Millimeter (Mr. Sidney Soo), Ace of Clubs (Mr. H. F. Hu), Charcoa' (Mr. D. S. Li), Winnipeg (Mr. E Toeg), Rokke (Mr. J. Liou) Kantara (Mr. J. K. Brand) and Hard to Name (Mr. C. T. Chu).

Won by half length; one and a half lengths. Time—2:13 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $35.20; for place, $9.10; $6.80 and $7.50.

Cash sweep—first, 281; second 421; third, 284. Unplaced—258, 357 121, 429, 198, 102, 315, 43 and 48.

4.—The Off Chance Cup.—Value $300, second pony $125, third pony $100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won a race at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced ponies, allowed 5 lbs. and unplaced Sub-Griffins, allowed 10 lbs.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.

Loganfield (Mr. R. F. Stewart) .....152—1
Wilson (Mr. F. R. Vida) ....148—2
Victoria (Mr. D. S. Li) .....144—3

Also ran: Miokay (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Rushton (Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen), Old Bill (Mr. Sweeting), Polar Star (Mr. A. Commons), Whitehaven (Mr. T. U. Yih), Salaro (Mr. Springfield), Amag (Mr. H. Tomono), Triumphant Star (Mr. Sidney Soo), Nigger Mistral (Mr. W. Hill), The Home Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), King of Hearts (Mr. E. Toeg), The Kangani (Mr. J. A. Hayes), White Fox (Mr. Crokam), Wellington (Mr. H. E. Hu), Sideway (Mr. J. Liou), Merrysand (Mr. Bremner), Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper) and Jomsborg (Mr. H. W. Ip).

Won by four lengths; three lengths. Time—1:49 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $17.50; for place, $8.90; $19.30 and $107.60.

Cash sweep—First, 244; second, 129; third, 581. Unplaced—536, 96, 670, 459, 479, 388, 349, 182, 197, 55, 79, 436, 354, 234, 386, 62, 555 and 355.

5.—The Nursery Handicap.—Value $500, second pony $200, third pony $100. For Griffins that have started at this meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the Race.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Mr. Leaf's dun Bright Folly (Mr. T. U. Yih) .....156—1
„ K. D. Soo's grey Beating (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....147—2
„ Perchang's grey Coronation (Mr. Crokam) ..147—3

Also ran: Djemnah (Mr. Stewart), Kilometer (Mr. Sidney Soo), Evening Star (Mr. D. S. Li), Victory Star (Mr. A. Commons), Homeland (Mr. H. F. Hu), Automobile (Mr. H. W. Ip), Yoshino (Mr. H. Tomonor), Mikasa (Mr. J. Liou), White Diamond (Mr. Brand), The Flyer (Mr. Springfield), Royalist (Mr. Mutter).

Won by two lengths; one and a half lengths. Time 2:46 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win $106.80; for place $31.80; $29.40 and $14.10.

Cash sweep—First, 740; second, 534; third, 749. Unplaced—456, 73, 334, 381, 27, 492, 79, 87, 484, 222 and 2.

6.—The International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup.—Value $1,000. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners of a Steeplechase, allowed 7 lbs. The Cup to be won twice in succession or 3 times in all by the same owner or owners before becoming his property. Winner to receive $600. Second pony $300, third pony $100, until the Cup is won outright when the Winner shall receive $300, second pony $600, third pony $400. The Cup to be run yearly at the China New Year meeting.—Two and a half miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Petersfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss) .....164—1
„ B. D. F. Beith's cr. Springfield (Mr. C. C. Boyd) .....161—2
„ Henry Morriss' br. Leofield (Mr. C. R. Burkill) .....158—3

Also ran: Fairylight (Mr. Bremner), Battle Axe, late Fanling Chief (Mr. Sweeting), The Earl (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Harvestland (Mr. Springfield), Wild Cat (Mr. Harper) and The Prelate (Mr. Sparke).

Won by many lengths; four lengths.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $26.10; for place, $6.80; $5.90 and $5.70.

Cash sweep—First, 486; second, 312; third, 256. Unplaced—526, 116, 83, 167, 567 and 434.

7.—The Moderate Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For all griffins and sub-griffins "A. L." that have run and not won a race at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins that have not been placed at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. sub-griffins, allowed 10 lbs.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.

Messrs. Gubbay and Hickling's ches Rupee Bill (Mr. H. F. Hu) ....158—1
Mr. Hart's grey Moralist (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner) .....150—2
Mr. Tucksong's brown Sun Star (Mr. A. Commons) .....153—3*
Mr. ———— Little Boy (Mr. T. U. Yih) ...148—3*

Also ran: Maya (Mr. J. Liou), Shooting (Mr. F. R. Vida), Barometer (Mr. S. Soo), Kinross (Mr. P. A. Cox), Speculator (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Ace of Diamonds (Mr. W. Hill), White Heather (Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen), Lighting (Mr. T. U. Yih), Polaris (W. G. Crokam), Bluff (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Silly Thing (Mr. D. S. Li) and Lockfield (Mr. R. F. Stewart).

Won by one length and a half; one length and a half and dead heat.

Time—2:30.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $84.50; for place, $22.90; $11.90; $16.90 and $28.00*.

Cash sweep—First, 844; second, 521; third, 525 and 197. Unplaced—119, 613, 860, 489, 544, 169, 443, 308, 402, 837, 176 and 7.

*Dead Heat.

8.—The Welcome Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies that have run and not won a race at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at this meeting, 3 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won a race at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. in addition to the usual Jockey allowance.—Three-quarter of a mile.

lbs.

Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches Wilson (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....152—1
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Plaything (Mr. D. S. Li) .....145—2
Mr. H. Morris' grey Maresfield (Mr. R. F. Stewart) —3

Also ran: Dessertland (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Rushton (Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen), Eastern Star (Mr. A. Commons), Kangani (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Mickey (Mr. J. C. Bauld), The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Pop off (Mr. L. F. Soong), Java Chief (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Persimmon (Mr. T. U. Yih), Merrysand (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Midas (Mr. W. Hill), Oldsmobile (Mr. H. W. Ip), Sir Lamerock (Mr. E. Toeg), Si-kiang (Mr. H. F. Hu), Tuborg (Mr. G. G. C. Harpur), Lahana (Mr. W. McBain) and Oronoco (Mr. W. G. Crokam).

Won by one length and a half; one length.

Time—1.32 minutes.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $54.00; for place, $16.00; $39.00 and $8.50.

Cash sweep—First, 393; second, 834; third, 866. Unplaced—66, 460, 670, 334, 625, 553, 195, 117, 776, 426, 797, 603, 380, 211, 630, 637 and 403.

9.—The New Year Handicap.—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the race.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's grey Bydand (Mr. J. K. Brand) ..150—1
Mr. Zih Bros. bay Wellington (Mr. H. W. Ip) ..135—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Heron (Mr. W. Hill) .158—3

Also ran: Co-insurance (Mr. S. B. H. Bremner), The Pioneer (Mr. S. Soo), Guiding Star (Mr. A. Commons), Trustland (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Newcastle (Mr. H. F. Hu), Scala (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Twenty Two Carat (Mr. C. T. Chu), Motorist (Mr. S. Matsumoto), Last Call 11 (Mr. H. S. Sweeting) and Railway (Mr. J. Liou).

Won by fourth lengths; four lengths.

Time—2.42 1-5 minutes.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $18.40; for place, $10.60; $81.00 and $13.70.

Cash sweep—First, 795; second, 162; third, 515. Unplaced—412, 326, 604, 561, 148, 9, 469, 307, 600 and 616.

10.—The Mafoos Race.—Value $60. 2nd pony $30. 3rd pony $10. For China ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight 140 lbs. No whips or spurs allowed in this race.—One and a half miles.

Mr. C. T. Chu's brown Ladis.. 1
Mr. Foh Sing's Yellow Diamond 2
Mr. Nagai's bay Huruna 3

Also ran: Persimmon, Polar Star, Roseway, Homebird, Young Alf, Three of Spades, New Star, Charring Cross and Triumphant Star.

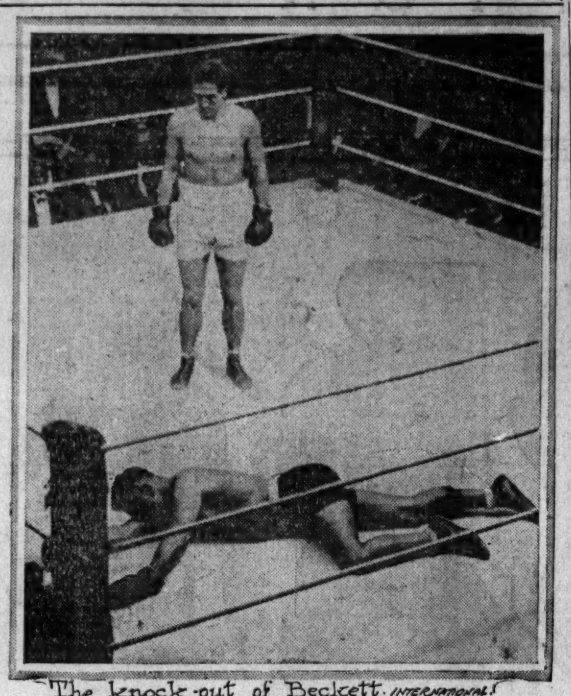
Won by one length and a half; one length and a half.

Time—3.17 minutes.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $25.30; for place, $8.70; $6.80 and $6.80.

Cash sweep—First, 742; second, 558; third, 914. Unplaced—722, 959, 942, 779, 898, 787, 154, 58 and 181.

First Pictures Of Beckett-Carpentier Bout



The knock-out of Beckett. INTERNATIONAL

An excellent view of the dramatic finish of Great Britain's heavyweight champion at the hands of Georges Carpentier, of France. Carpentier's victory over the sluggish Briton on December 4, came about seventy-four seconds after the contest had started. The picture shows the finish of Beckett. The Englishman is stretched at full length on the floor of the ring, his muscles stiffened. He is plainly "out." Carpentier stands in the center of the ring looking down on his prostrate opponent. In this picture Carpentier, instead of looking frail and pasty, as he has been described, looms up as a real heavyweight.

Sprightly Winter Gossip

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Shortstop Wigglefoot, of the Fort Worth team, has discovered a new way of standing at the plate while at bat. He has found that by waving his left foot in a jerky circle he can make the opposing pitcher throw more curves, thus tiring his arm before the nine innings have been pitched. Mr. Wigglefoot is at present waving both feet around the old homestead, waiting for a 1920 contract.

* * *

Outfielder Thicktank, formerly with a semi pro team out West, has moved East with his wife's folks and would like to hook up with a big league team before the Spring training season sets in. He is a well balanced player, being a fast runner and a slow thinker.

* * *

Pitcher Shineball, formerly a college star, is going into professional baseball notwithstanding the objections of his father and the baseball magnates. Shineball is a heavy hitter, and with eight other heavy hitters behind him expects to win an occasional game. His system is to make the other team hit, and they obey him good and plenty whenever he pitches.

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

Last Will And Testament Of J. B.

Whereas I, John Barleycorn, feeling that the moment of dissolution has arrived when ashes return to ashes and dust to throats and being of sounder mind and body than many a sapp who has tried to battle me, do hereby make my last will and testament.

The time must come when all of us must follow Little Eva up the Golden Stairway, unassisted by the block and fall that yanked the little dahlink out of the tearjerking scene, and unmourned by the faithful Uncle Tom and Jerry. You never miss the milk until the well runs dry. And the old pump has turned sour. They thought that I was checking out last July, but I fooled 'em plenty. I have been counted out more times than the pennies that a cross-eyed grocer hands to an astigmatic old lady. But last night I took one on the chin. I have led nine double lives, like a barber's cat. They say that I will come back, but that is the old ear oil. I am gone like the American coin lent to Russia.

Cut off in the first bloom and farmentation of youth, with no more home than a poker chip, I fall like Caesar, stabbed by a billion corkscrews. Yea, bo.

To the man with the red nose, I leave the alibi of the cold weather in winter and the hot sun in Summer.

To the guy who could either drink it or let it alone, I give and bequeath the power to either drink it or let it alone, if he can find it.

To the periodical drunkard, I stake and bequeath decimal point beer, with enough periods in it for even the most periodish periodical rummy.

To the animals of the jungle, the beasts of the barnyard—the mule, the horse and the dog—I bequeath nothing. I cut them off without a headache. Not possessing the sagacity of man, they passed me up cold and I pass them up cold now. Had they worshipped at my temples, all would have been well, but they preferred water to wine, the dew to cognac and the rain to champagne. For dumb animals they were pretty wise cuckoos. I was one burden that the beasts of burden never packed.

To man, I return his borrowed health, to have and to hold for the period of prohibition. To man, I will and bequeath nothing that I did not gyp him of. I give him back his clear eye, his firm step and his ambition. I give him the power to tell lies that his wife will believe. If he thinks he feels better with a headache, let him bounce off the Woolworth tower on his knob.

To the business man, I take away the business man's lunch, but give him food instead.

To the wife of man, I will and bequeath a husband whose breath doesn't smell like a glue factory full of finan haddies. I deprive her of the Saturday night shindigs which made the bombing of hospitals look like refined vaudeville. I give her the weekly pay envelope that used to fatten the sock of the bartender. I give her pin money willingly which used to be rolling pin money unwillingly. I give her the joy of going through her husband's pocket and finding something there, with the advice that she expend the money with care and thrift on whatever bonnet she picks out.

To the children of man, I give and bequeath an old man who doesn't need a four days' shave; who hasn't a headache that interferes with kids' fun, and who eats soup like a walrus muttering his prayers. To the children of man, I will and bestow a father whose breath isn't death to rubber plants, whose knees were intended for a trip to Banbury Cross and whose temper is too dull to cut butter with.

All these, I give to have and hold, provided that my case is not one of suspended animation.

In that event, my thumbs are crossed and I join the well-known tribe of Indian givers.

(Signed) John Barleycorn.

Witnessed under my hand and bottled in bond.

Pussyfoot Johnson.

CHESS CHAMPION HERE

Mr. Diamant, the second prize winner in the great Cologne Chess tournament in 1912, has just arrived in Shanghai, and would like to make arrangements with all good Shanghai chess players for a series of games.

Mr. Diamant is a Czecho-Slovak lawyer who also won several prizes in chess tournaments in Russia. He is now in the city and is connected with the "Pearl of the Orient" as editor of an Esperanto Section.

Games may be arranged by addressing Mr. Diamant at 15 Museum Road.

UNIVERSAL ATHLETICS

Secretary Baker of the War Department, in a talk to the representatives of the National College Association in New York, stated that he was in favor of universal athletics for the youth of America.

How The Jockeys Fared

How the jockeys fared during the New Year race meeting at Kiangwan:

Names	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds
1. Mr. J. K. Brand	7	0	0
2. Mr. R. F. Stewart	6	5	4
3. Mr. C. R. Burkill	5	3	2
4. Mr. William	4	6	3
5. Mr. Frank R. Vida	3	4	1
6. Mr. J. Liou	3	3	2
7. Mr. W. G. Crokam	2	4	10
8. Mr. S. B. M. Bremner	2	3	2
9. Mr. A. Commons	2	1	1
10. Mr. H. F. Hu	2	0	3
11. Mr. Y. Wong	2	0	1
12. Mr. H. E. Morriss	1	2	1
13. Mr. M. O. Springfield	1	1	2
14. Mr. T. U. Yih	1	0	2
15. Mr. H. S. Sweeting	1	0	1
16. Mr. D. S. Li	0	3	1
17. Mr. H. W. Ip	0	3	0
18. Mr. L. F. Soong	0	1	1
19. Mr. H. Tomono	0	1	0
20. Mr. Sidney Soo	0	1	0
21. Mr. C. C. Boyd	0	1	0
22. Mr. Z. W. Yu	0	0	2
23. Mr. S. A. Mottu	0	0	2
24. Mr. V. Drought	0	0	1
25. Mr. R. F. C. Master	0	0	1
26. Mr. T. L. Hu	0	0	1
27. Mr. G. Wuilleumier	0	0	1
	42	42	45*

*Four dead heats.

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COMPLETE SET of CLUBS
and Bag

Consisting of:

1 Canvas, leather bound bag
1 Driv
1 Brassie
1 Putter
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1 Niblic
1 Cleek
1 Ball.

All for M. $33.5

You can select them from our new stock just arrived.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
The Store of Quality

English Eleven Gets Cup Final

(Continued from Page 1)

handle. Remedios, in clearing, bounced the ball practically at Forshaw's boot. This time Forshaw slammed the leather into the net. Full time arrived shortly after.

ISHERWOOD SHINES

Remedios by far the better of the two goal keepers was keeping a much clearer and safer goal than did Wade. Remedios cannot be blamed for the points against him. Of the defense Quayle was again the pick, being run a close second by Encarnacao of the Portuguese team.

In the half line Isherwood outshone all others on the field. He put up a sterling game from start to finish and was the feature player of the match. Ryle of the English eleven and Collaco for Portugal were the best of the other halves.

In the vanguard Portugal was all over the English crew with regard to speed but they lack finishing powers, failing to shoot early and straight off the mark when well placed.

The Gutierrez brothers on the Portuguese wings were the best of the forwards of both elevens.

Mr. Gabbutt held the whistle to everyone's satisfaction. He was ably assisted by Mr. S. Starling (England) and Mr. V. Elliott (Portugal) on the touch lines.

After the match the teams were photographed, lining up as follows: England: J. L. Wade; J. A. Quayle and W. J. Brown; G. Davis, P. Isherwood and L. Ryle; E. Knight, T. S. D. Wade, D. Drake, W. Ogden and G. F. Forshaw (Capt.)

Portugal: G. Remedios; C. Encarnacao (Capt.) and H. Favacho; W. Favacho, V. Maher and N. Collaco; A Gutierrez, J. Silva, F. Gutierrez, C. Passos and J. Gutierrez.

SECOND GAME PLAYED

SEES POLICE ELEVEN LOSE

In the only other football fixture played yesterday afternoon the Rangers ran out victors from the Police in the second league by 2-0.

The Rangers were never really challenged. H. Nash was the goal getter for the winners netting both points one in the first half and one in the second. The game was played on the Police ground.

RUTH IS SOLD

Babe Ruth has been purchased from the Boston Americans by the New York Americans. The price paid is said to be $125,000. This is the highest price ever paid for an individual ball player.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

SPORT and STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

is the wife of Doctor O'Hara who himself came into prominence late last cricket season by appearing in flannels in a Cricket Club game and capturing eight out of the ten wickets.

Well! stage and sport ever went together and so Miss May De Sousa is now Mrs. O'Hara and Mabel in "The Pirates of Penzance." The best of luck attend her opening portrayal here.

* * *

Another new comer to the local stage is Captain Morley Peel. During the war he gave up acting and went in for flying but he managed to get in a little singing with Frank Lambert, the well known composer. He is undertaking the part of the Pirate King and bids fair to play the part in style. He is possessed of so delightful a baritone voice that there is no doubt about the way he will sing the tuneful songs that Gilbert and Sullivan put into his part.

* * *

Frederic is a difficult part. It requires a fairly high tenor and tenors are few and far between. Mr. Reginald Brown has been seen at the Lyceum Theater occasionally but never in so big a part as he now essays as Frederic. Here again the Club is fortunate. Mr. Reginald Brown has a true and good tenor voice and on top of this he has impressed both musical director and producer as a genuine worker. He will score heavily. Among the old favorites who will appear in leading roles are Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Rodger, Miss Ballingall Miss E. Getz, Mr. Stormes, Mr. Burman and Mr. Herbert Langley. The chorus contains over 50 voices and their work already is distinctly good.

* * *

Mr. Peyton Griffin is always to be relied upon to mount a piece well but the two scenes he has especially painted for "The Pirates of Penzance" are a great advance upon anything he has hitherto attempted. In the opening act a rocky coast somewhere in Cornwall is depicted and act 2 shows an old ruined abbey. Mr. Griffin has arranged some fine lighting effects and here he has the willing help and experience of the popular manager, Mr. W. Armstrong. I am sure the show is going to please and all that is needed now is a fat booking at Moutrie's. There is nothing like good houses to bring out the best in the players.

* * *

One last word about the show. For the benefit of those who arrive at the appointed hour, A Quarter Past Nine, and so that nothing shall interfere with their pleasure, the doors will be closed during the playing of the overture. The Town Band under the direction of Mr. R. C. Young will supply all the orchestral work.

* * *

The final of the Skottowe Cup between the S.F.C. and the Recs will probably be played at Hongkew Park as the Race Course will be required for the Paper Hunt Meeting. As a charge is forbidden for entry to the Park, Boy Scouts will be provided with boxes to collect your dollars. What you give will go to help the splendid work of the King's Daughters. It ought to be great game.

A very interesting turn has been given to the movement for making drastic changes in the conditions governing the amateur golf championship.

The Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, one of the oldest clubs in the country (it was instituted some time prior to 1744) and associated in the management of the championship from the beginning, has put forward a motion that the entire control of the event be handed over to the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews.

This is certainly the most important proposal in the history of golf championship legislation. At present the tournament is controlled by a committee appointed by 25 of the leading clubs: Royal and Ancient, Honorable Company, Royal Liverpool, Dalhousie, New Club, N. Berwick, Kilspindie Troon, Edinburgh Burgess, Royal Wimbledon, Links, Panmure, Royal Aberdeen, Tantallon, Formby, Royal Blackheath, West Lancashire, Prestwick, Alnmouth, Royal Dublin, Guliane, Inverleven, King James VI, Royal North Devon, Royal Albert, Royal St. Georges.

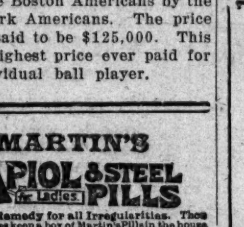
Most of these were associated in the founding of the amateur championship in 1886 and the present cup was bought with their subscriptions. They have equal powers in the management of the event, which is held on a rota of six courses.

* * *

The Daily Mail's offer of £500, the stake money required by Ernest Barry, England's finest sculler, for a race for the world's sculling championship in Australia with Fred Alfred Felton, his recent conqueror on the Thames, has given great pleasure in Australia.

It is promised to have this race on the River Parramatta, New South Wales, in April or May.

So keen are Australian sportsmen to see Barry that a Daily Mail cablegram from Sydney states that money for Barry's expenses could be raised in Australia if necessary.



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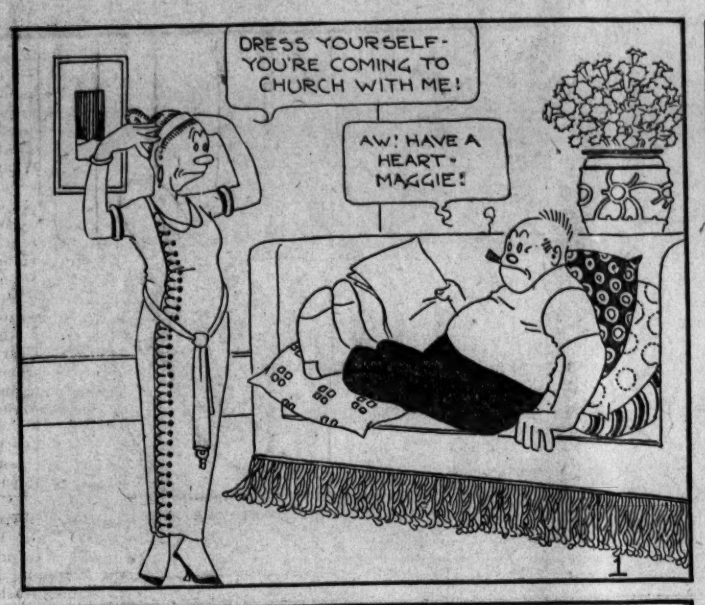
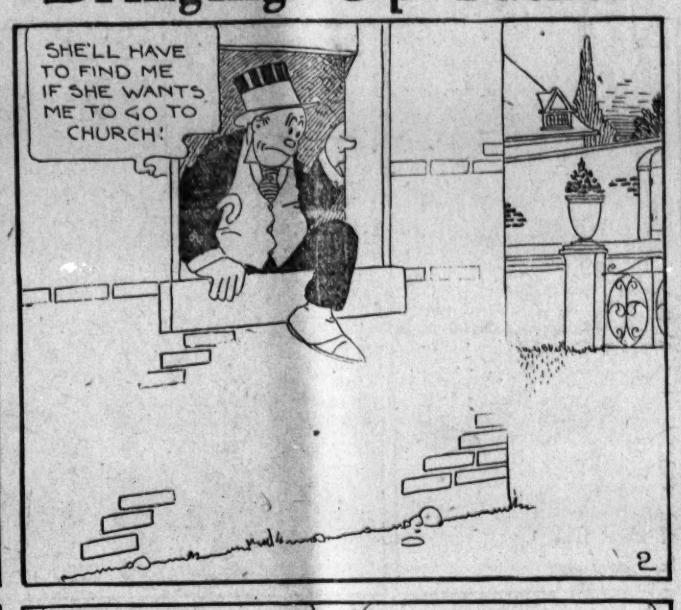
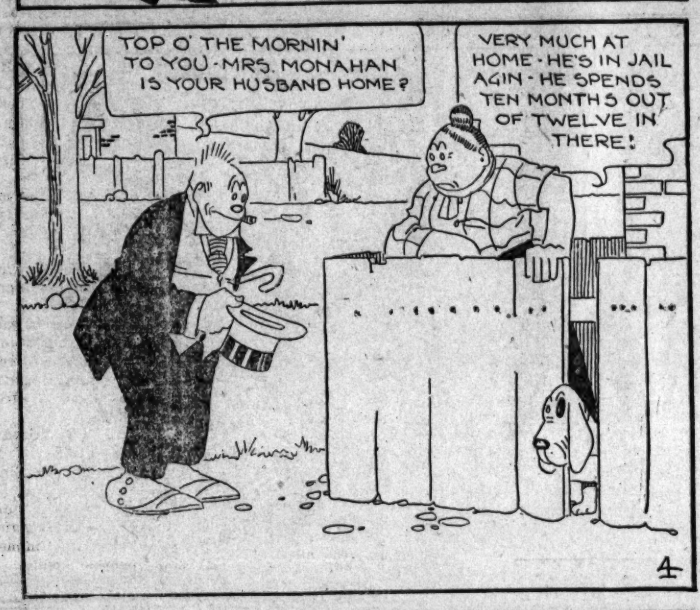
Comic Picture Section

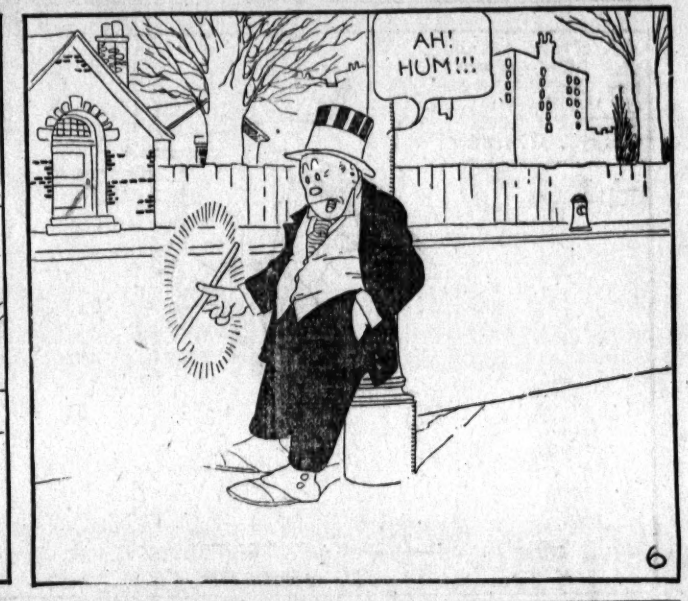
Sunday, February 29th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

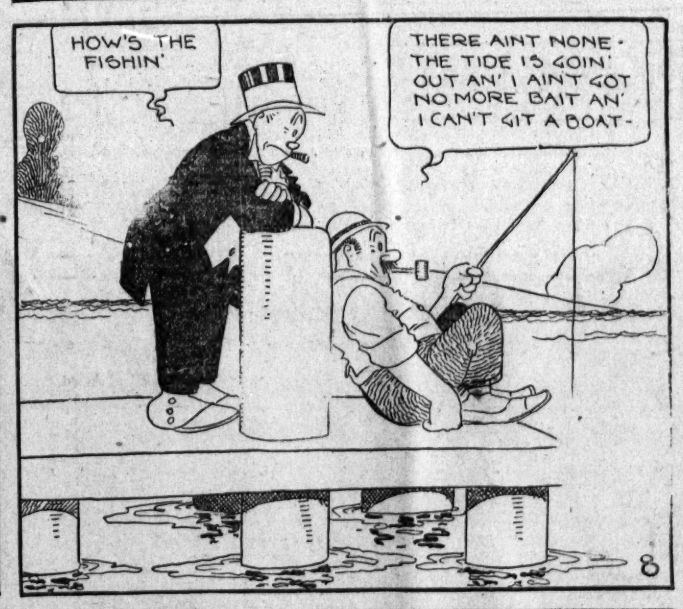


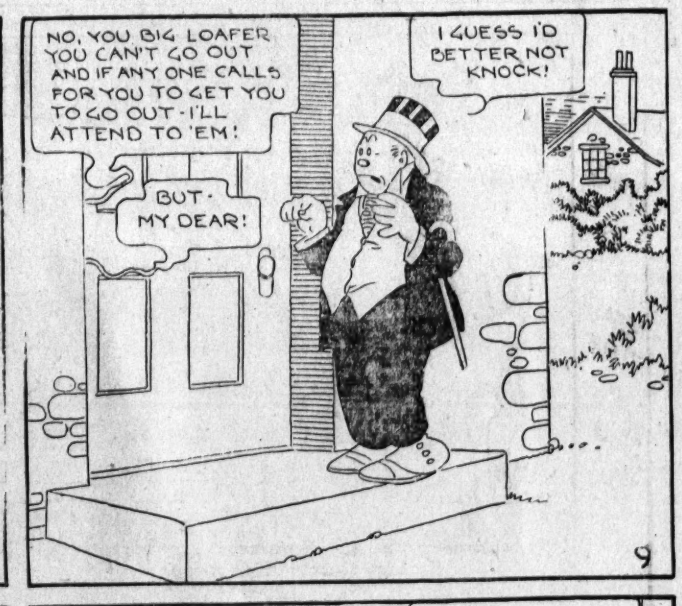


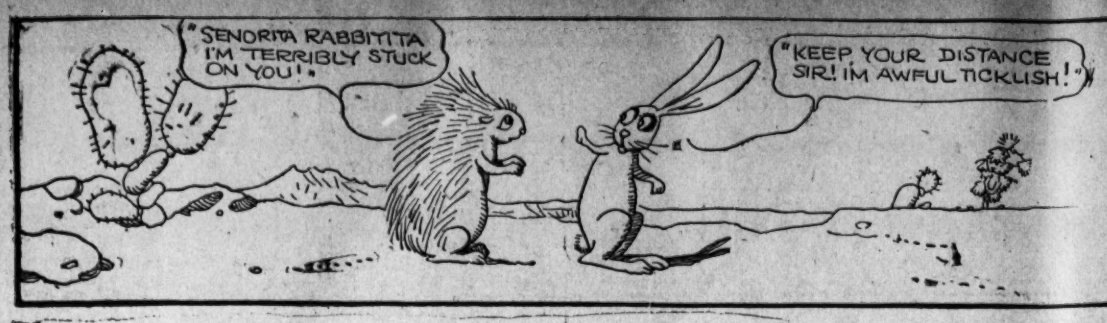

TOP O' THE MORNIN' TO YOU- MRS. MONAHAN IS YOUR HUSBAND HOME?
VERY MUCH AT HOME- HE'S IN JAIL AGIN- HE SPENDS TEN MONTHS OUT OF TWELVE IN THERE!
4



ONE TICKET PLEASE!
SAY- WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS IS? A MILKMEN'S THEATRE? WE DON'T OPEN FER TWO HOURS YET-
TICKETS
FEATURE TODAY HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED
SPECIAL -TODAY- CRACKED BUT NOT BROKE
—o—
7




NO, YOU BIG LOAFER YOU CAN'T GO OUT AND IF ANY ONE CALLS FOR YOU TO GET YOU TO GO OUT- I'LL ATTEND TO 'EM!
I GUESS I'D BETTER NOT KNOCK!
BUT- MY DEAR!
9



Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY. I FORGOT TO PUT IN SOME GAS AT THAT LITTLE TOWN WE JUST LEFT AND NOW WE HAVEN'T A DROP. YOU MUST RUN BACK THERE TO THE GARAGE AND TELL THEM TO SEND OUT A CAR WITH SOME AND HURRY! I WANT TO MAKE THE NEXT TOWN."

2.

3. LIVERY'S JONES

4. "STICK AROUND SON AN' WATCH MY OLE DAD WAKE UP WHEN THAT OLE RATTLER GITS WARM AN' NOISY!"

5. RRR

6. YOWIE!"

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

7. "HIM MULES KNOW HOW PULLEM SMELLUM WAGON. PULLEM ONE MILE TEN DOLLAR!"
"I SEE NO OTHER WAY OUT THAN TO LET THIS ROBBER TOW US BACK TO THE TOWN, JIMMY'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR AND I CAN'T LEAVE YOU ALONE HERE WITH THE CAR!"

8. YIP YIP

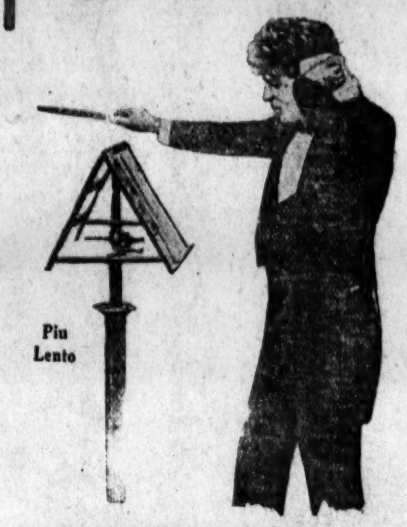
9. "SON. EZ SOON EZ I KIN LOCATE PROPER ON YOU, I'M GOIN' TO GIVE YOU A WORKIN' OVER THAT'LL TIE YER HUMOROUS VEIN IN A DOZEN HARD KNOTS!"
LIVERY'S
"AW DAD. I WUZ ONLY FOOLIN'!"

10. US FATHERS DO SUTTINLY HAVE OUR CARES, DON'T WE?"
"DAD! I WONT NEVER DO IT AGAIN!"
SWINNERTON

Why A Great Orchestra Leader is Irresponsible

If the Genius Toscanini Smashes His Baton on the Head of a Musician Who Is Playing a Little Flat---Well, That's His Artistic License, So the Italian Courts Decided

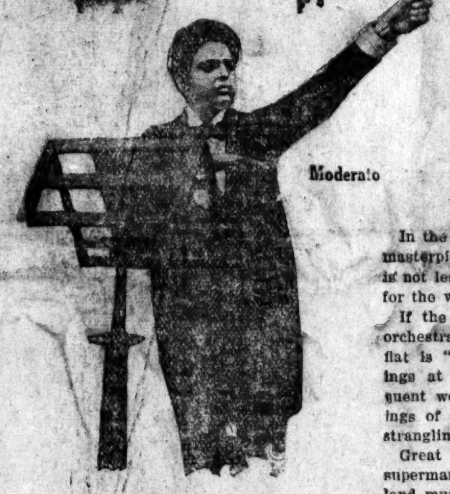
Adagio



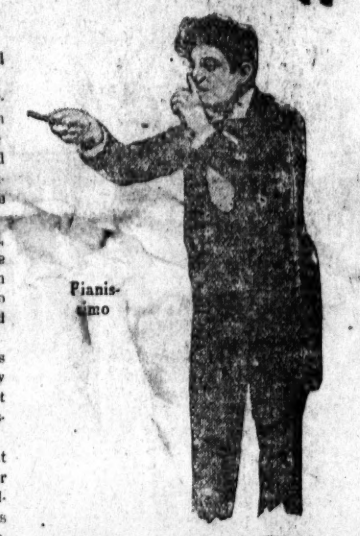
Piu Lento

Espressivo

Scherzoso



Moderato



Pianissimo

Crescendo

Grazioso

Andantino Agitato

Fine

THE jealous concern with which a great composer nurses his own musical creation is like the tender anxiety a mother feels for a delicate child.

In the c[illegible]ctoral rendition of a musical masterpie[illegible] solicitude of the leader is not less [illegible] solicitude of a mother for the well [illegible] of her infant.

If the compo[illegible]r is himself leading an orchestra and the first violin by playing flat is "murdering" the melody his feelings at the moment against this delinquent would be quite similar to the feelings of a mother who observed a nurse strangling her infant.

Great musical genius bespeaks the superman—and the ordinary laws of the land must not be applied to a superman! Thus the courts of Italy have just ruled in the case of the famous musical genius, Toscanini, who struck at a member of his orchestra with his baton, broke the man's violin bow and drove the corner of the broken bow into the unfortunate player's eye. And Toscanini was freed of responsibility for his outburst of artistic temperament because it was held that great musicians are not responsible for what they do under the exaltation of their genius.

The decision was fully supported by scientific psychological reasons. The latter apply with equal force to the many acts of violence and eccentricity, often verging on insanity, which have been committed by men of genius and great talent in all ages.

This remarkable decision was rendered during the trial, at Turin, Italy, of an assault charge against Arturo Toscanini, the world-famous orchestral conductor, who is so well known in the United States. The maestro was charged with assaulting the violinist during a rehearsal of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at a local opera house.

Some musical witnesses testified that the poor violinist was playing off the pitch, while others said that he was not keeping perfect time with the other players. These facts would doubtless have explained the great orchestra leader's rage very clearly, but they would not, perhaps, have sufficed to secure his acquittal but for a most singular circumstance.

By a rare piece of good fortune for Toscanini he had invited, a professional psychologist, Professor Pastor, to attend the rehearsal, and this scientist was able to explain the exact psychological reasons that justified Toscanini's conduct. Ordinarily Toscanini does not permit any outsider to attend a rehearsal, but he made an exception in favor of Professor Pastor, who was preparing a psychological monograph on "Enthusiasm" and believed he could gather some points from Toscanini's behavior. The courtesy was well repaid, for Professor Pastor proved to be the decisive witness for the defense, and delivered a convincing scientific argument, proving the irresponsibility of genius in the throes of creation or under the stress of artistic labor.

In the first place, Professor Pastor said that he had made a special pathological study of Toscanini, and had found that on great occasions this prince of conductors becomes so possessed by sublime frenzy that his normal personality forsakes him. He becomes transfigured by genius, beside, or rather outside of, himself, so that the inhibitory nerves are completely paralyzed. In a paroxysm of inspiration he falls a tragic prey to the tyranny of art, and the faculty of distinguishing good from evil is subordinated to the extreme ebbs and flows of sensibility. Stupendous words and vivacious deeds break forth with volcanic force.

So impossible is anything like a quiet return to normal equilibrium that throughout the night after a performance he continues in a state of pitiful nervous exaltation. He cannot sleep, his teeth chatter incessantly, the muscles of arms and legs become painfully rigid and his whole organism vibrates like the subsoil after a terrific earthquake.

In reply to other questions Professor Pastor explained the irresponsibility of genius on other grounds besides those applying peculiarly to Toscanini.

Genius has long been defined correctly as "an infinite capacity for taking pains." It has also been defined by psychologists as an intense concentration of activity in certain areas of the brain and nervous system. The genius's mental activity is many times more than normal.

When the genius is in a creative state of mind he becomes unconscious of or indifferent to all things except those that help to carry out the object he has in view. If any person or obstacle comes in his way he is obliged to remove him or it.

If a painter, who is creating a masterpiece, sees an obtruding head between his eye and the canvas, he will remove it by pushing it, punching it, removing it, or any other method that is practical. Nothing matters so long as he removes the offending obstacle. The genius is often totally unconscious of the violent manner in which he is behaving, the impulsive act being carried out by his subconsciousness.

Similarly, if any note jars the perfect harmony of a musical performance, the creator will annihilate the cause of the disharmony instantly if he can.

The Italian judges were so completely convinced by Professor Pastor's arguments that they decided it would be a flagrant injustice to penalize a musical genius like Toscanini with even so much as the infliction of a fine.

Toscanini, as everybody knows, has had an amazing career. While still a young man he was acclaimed the greatest conductor in Italy, and since that day discriminating critics have generally agreed that nowhere is there to be found his equal with the baton.

From the night when quite unexpectedly he was given his opportunity to conduct an opera for the first time his career has been marked by many of the eccentricities which the world associates with genius.

It was in Rio Janeiro. Toscanini was then only a humble cello player. When the regular conductor was hissed from the orchestra pit somebody suggested trying the young cellolst in his place.

As soon as the temperamental Toscanini heard this suggestion he fled to a dark corner in the basement of the opera house and hid himself under a heap of old costumes. Fellow members of the orchestra found him there, dragged him to the pit and forced the baton into his hand.

In an instant he won the favor of the turbulent audience by discarding his score and conducting entirely from memory. From that night his fame was assured, and within a few years all the great musical centres were bidding fabulous sums for his services.

Toscanini's phenomenal memory is one of the most striking characteristics of his genius. He has more than 150 operas in his repertoire, and he has them so completely memorized that he never even glances at a score while conducting. This astonishing burden which his memory carries probably accounts in large measure for his self-absorption and consequent eccentricity.

Toscanini was conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York for several years, receiving, it is said, $45,000 for a season's work. When Italy entered the war he returned to his native land and made every effort to enlist.

Although not accepted for military service on account of his age, Toscanini won a silver medal for his bravery under fire. During the battle of Monte Santo he led a band of musicians up a shell-swept mountainside to the ruins of a convent in the summit.

There, with shells bursting all around, he led his men through a long programme of patriotic airs. "Tranquil and calm," an eye-witness wrote, "his baton seemed to be directing a concert, showing repeated contempt for danger."

The music stirred the Italian soldiers to incomparable enthusiasm and they turned what seemed like certain defeat into a smashing victory over their Austrian foes.

Many ardent music lovers affirm that merely seeing Toscanini conduct is better than hearing a whole opera under ordinary conditions. The musicians in his orchestra say that when he conducts electric sparks seem to flash from him—from his finger tips, from his baton, from h[illegible] eyes.

The tremendous energy which Toscanini consumes in thus galvanizing his musicians with the force of his personality frequently brings him to the verge of nervous breakdown. He is an indefatigable worker, and when studying some new opera will often go for weeks without regular meals and sleep.

Ever since the beginning of time geniuses—musicians, poets, painters and authors, notably—have been acting in a violent, absent-minded or eccentric manner, and now we know why they do it and why they are not responsible legally.

Professor Lombroso tells us that Beethoven, one of the greatest of composers was arrested at Neustadt for walking through the streets without clothes. He had been wandering in the forest, thinking over a new sonata, and in order to enjoy greater freedom had thrown off most of his clothing. When the composition was complete in his mind he walked briskly away, not thinking of such earthly things as the clothes he had left behind.

Lombroso has shown that many men of genius are defective in part of their mental structure, thus making possible the abnormal activity in that line in which they are pre-eminent. Many have been deaf, deficient in sensitiveness to pain, epileptic and so forth.

Forgetfulness is a common peculiarity of genius. Sir Isaac Newton, while thinking of the law of gravitation, rammed his niece's finger into his hot pipe, believing that it was his own finger.

Mozart, another great musical composer, when carving meat would cut his own fingers, accustomed only to the piano, so frequently that he had to give up carving. Buffon, the great French naturalist, while thinking of a puzzle in natural history, climbed up a tower and slid down a rope without knowing what he had done, although he had seriously endangered his life.

Rossini when conducting his "Barbiere," which was at first a failure, did not realize that the public had left the performance and went on conducting.

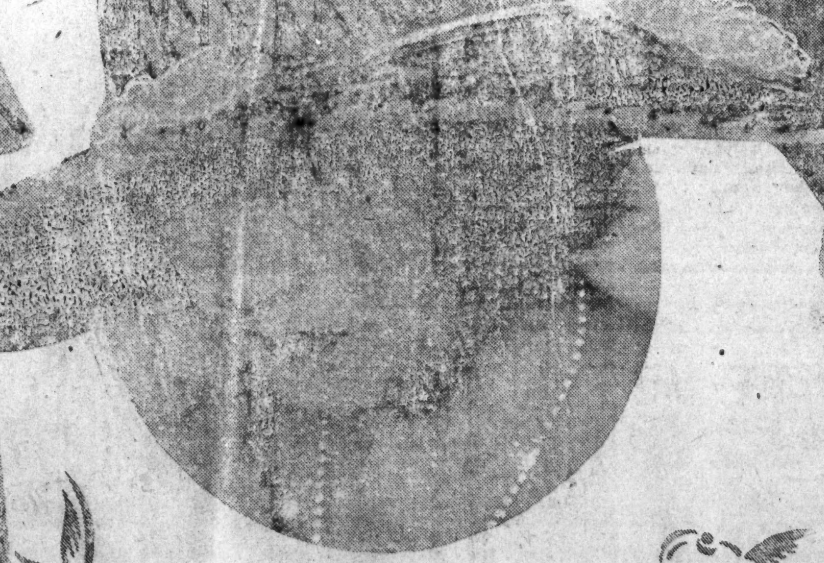
Donizetti, after beating his wife in savage manner, immediately composed [illegible] most beautiful air, "Thou to whom C[illegible] hast given wings."

Palm Beach Hats and Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

Advance Hints of Warm Weather Modes from Society's Winte Capital

A Gown and Hat Appropriate for Smart Afternoon Wear.



A Close-up View of the Hat Which Is a Cousin to the Sailor.

A Charming Dinner Gown of Charmeuse with Butterfly Hat of Tulle.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff Gordon.

("Lucile")

THIS is the time when Palm Beach tells the United States what to wear the next Summer. Palm Beach is without doubt the harbinger of the warm weather modes. It is the herald of the hats and gowns we will wear in June, July and August.

The large left hand figure displays a gown and hat appropriate for smart afternoon wear. It is built, on broad lines, of taffeta and embroidered tulle. The present predilection for fine old lace appears in the rolling collar of the wide neck and the close under sleeves that meet the elbow. The frock has novelty and elegance, yet withal a girlish simplicity. The taffeta forms a one-piece slip. Upon this foundation is fashioned a wide, somewhat full bodice with short, tight sleeves. Over the taffeta slip is arranged full straight drapery of embroidered net. The silk at the sides is arranged as a wide sash with two loops.

The central oval is a larger view of the upper part of the figure, showing the details of the hat. The hat which is a cousin to the sailor is made of tulle with a soft narrow ruching about the brim. This is an effect that is universally becoming. The brim is shorter at the front and back than at the sides. The long sides drop slightly toward the shoulders, an effect that is suitable for a tall woman whose twenties are not a memory too remote. For it is observable even to careless eyes that drooping lines add to the apparent age while the up-and-away types of hats subtract considerably from the facial record of the wearer's years. Over the tulle-covered frame chenille is woven in a diamond-shaped design. A narrow striped ribbon covers the jointure of crown and brim. A bit of fur at the front and back prove that memories of Winter persist. Although the [illegible] reminders of thoughts of Winter may be as greatly in evidence next Summer as they were last Summer.

A trifle more elaborate is the second of the Palm Beach dresses, that shown on the right hand figure. It is of charmeuse. The entire gown holds that suggestion of being wrapped around the figure rather than hooked into it, that maintains indisputably its favor. It is lavishly draped on one side and scantily drawn up on the other. An elaborate shirring finishes the skirt at the hem and is carried to the waist on the scantily draped side. The low cut bodice gives the effect of having been wrapped around the figure. The rounded neck is adorned by three rows of slightly gathered tulle. A small bouquet of velvet flowers is worn at the front point of the decolletage. A crush belt of velvet is worn at the normal waist line.

The hat worn with this poetically lovely dinner gown is of tulle, so arranged upon a wide, irregular brim as to give a butterfly effect.

A survey of the costumes offered and accepted for Palm Beach this Winter reveals a marked tendency toward charmeuse and net in fabrics. Rich shades of yellow offer a contrast to white. Both are popular tints. The skirts are scant or only moderately full. The belt line remains about normal, although vanity would suggest the higher one which gives lines of supreme grace to the figure besides affording the ever to be desired youthful effect.

Filmy Fabrics All The Rage

New York, January 11.—A fortunate woman is she who, having the right sort of lace stored away in her treasure chest, can find a clever dressmaker to conjure an evening frock from its filmy lengths, for in the modish mid-season evening frock lace plays an important role.

When these airy and graceful gowns, designed for wear at Southern resorts and for mid-season wear at the North, are not fabricated entirely of lace anywhere from a half to a quarter of their charm depends upon its use. Brocaded silken fabrics are utilised in the makeup of these gowns, but seldom without reliance on the gracious aid of lace, and lace of so many different kinds. There is heavy face and frail lace, cream lace, black, brown or taupe lace and lace dyed in bright colors, lace run with metallic threads and sewn with beads, lace in frills, flounces and panels and frequently two and even three kinds of lace are combined with extraordinary skill on the frock.

At the risk of shattering a cherished illusion it must be recorded that there are evening bodices which are more than a waistband, and these are often made entirely of lace. This is the case in a charming frock of old French hand woven brocade in blue and dove color.

PANNIER DRAPERIES

Apparently if a designer drops into pannier draperies at all the thing to do is to make them as extreme as possible, and in this instance the crisp, striped silk is gathered fold upon fold until it puffs out in an immense flare about the hips, which is both pretty and amusing and resembles a flower. The bodice, which is altogether of lace, has the neck cut low in a wide square and tiny sleeves which cover the point of the shoulder and a bit of the upper arm.

Among these costumes for evening wear there are bouffant frocks, short and sprightly frocks, softly appealing frocks and dresses with slender, stately lines and trailing draperies. There is a statuesque fashion of draping a length of glorious brocade about the hips in an artistically careless falling off effect which apparently maintains a precarious connection with the low lace bodice by means of a metallic ribbon girdle. This wide, smooth drapery hangs short enough in front to display a narrow skirt of lace and in the back sweeps sumptuously in a pointed or a one sided train.

A gown of this type in rose and silver brocade has exquisite floating wing draperies composed of broad bands of fragile lace, both cream and black. There are other simpler but beautifully effective dresses in which the lace bodice surmounts a clingingly draped and trailing skirt of plain satin in brilliant color.

TRANSPARENT FABRICS

Transparent fabrics go to the making of distinguished gowns the lines of which are slim and elegant. In one instance gray net and lace run with threads of bright and dull silver are mounted on a mastic foundation; in another panels of lace threaded and beaded with gold are mounted on a slip of silver tissue and veiled with slender draperies of black tulle, which trail from either side.

Black lace with its piquant suggestion of Spanishness is delightfully utilised for evening frocks of both the youthful and the dignified type. Veritable Spanish lace is occasionally used, but its somewhat aggressive character is not as much in favor as the shadowy charm of the fragile laces, such as Chantilly or very fine filet. These are usually combined with black tulle and are quite as often made up over a gleaming foundation as they are over a slip of black.

In one slim and trailing black lace dress the foundation is of king's blue metallic gauze and a short and bouffant frock of self-striped gold gauze is veiled in black Chantilly lace of the most fragile character, with the added charm of a knot of poppies at the waist.

Fringes of monkey fur and of jet or silver bullion fringe are occasionally used to finish the hems or to give weight to the draperies of black lace frocks, and in one model the fine black filet of which it is made is run with heavy gold thread.

Silver cloth with applications of lace inserted in its gleaming lengths is the fabric from which one handsome model is created and yellow satin, gold lace and gold threaded white Chantilly lace combine in a sort of fairylike magnificence to create another.

Short frocks with a charmingly eighteenth century air are contured from pink and gold brocade, from pompadour silk and from a white taffeta, striped in velvet. These have skirts outstanding at the hips and scalloped at their hem to reveal scant lace flounces.

A truly adorable frock is concocted of white tulle with crisply plaited frills, which is the personification of youth. Extremely short, it has a three tiered skirt, wide at the hips and narrow at the hem, each tier edged with a frill which is headed by the narrowest of silver lace. Befrilled bretelles cross in surplice fashion on the bodice and tie at the back.

The engaging type of frock which is equally appropriate for the afternoon or for informal evening wear plays an important part in the early season collections. Black lace again is levied upon for a young and charming short frock with an oblong neck line and fluffy draperies, all black except for the wide sash of peacock blue ribbon, which is almost entirely veiled by the lace.

Exquisite little frocks of this type are built of brown lace and of brown dotted and plain net, either over a brown or a flesh colored foundation. A cream lace frock with applied medallions of fine Maderia embroidery is mounted on a pale gray satin slip and an all white frock of cobwebby lace, with its full skirt hanging shorter in the front than in the back, has its only accent in a purple flower thrust through the silver ribbon waistband. Of all these attractive frocks there is none more alluring than those fashioned of gayly flowered white chiffon with fine lace frills, unless it may be a type of frock of which the representative is in flamingo georgette ornamented with bands of Venetian lace dyed to the same delightful shade of flamingo pink.

As an extreme contrast to the airy attractions of the frocks which have been described there is a little evening frock with a perverse charm of its own and an immense amount of chic in black taffeta curiously embroidered in bright green.

CLOAKS FOR THE SOUTH

Evening cloaks for Southern resort wear range widely from the practicality of those in black satin or navy blue crepe silk to the inconsequential wraps of georgette banded with brocade. An interesting black satin cloak fringed with monkey fur has a gracefully tapering back panel and a huge soft hood collar which give it an eighteenth century air.

An amusing cloak with suggestions of old time Venetian carnival gayety is fashioned of white satin with a pale pink lining. Over the entire surface are scattered squares of black velvet and broad bands of black velvet accent the sleeve openings and the dashing collar.

A peculiar fascination clings to the cloak in soft white satin with its huge collar of white fur edged with a fringe of monkey hair, of which shadowy trimming there is a deeply banded border. Capes of magnificent brocades are relieved of their weighty appearance by an intriguing use of tulle in the form of inserted gathered bands, huge puffy collars and fascinating streamers.

In a cloak of green, brown and gold brocade the inserted band of tulle follows a scalloping outline about the shoulders, there is a ruched collar of the same soft brown tulle over a band of fur, and at either side there are two fur edged openings from which float long streamers of tulle.

A cape of rose chiffon is banded, collared and tied with rose and gold brocade and a three-quarter length wrap of navy blue georgette has its armholes edged with the seal which makes the collar and bands the edge.

A delightful cape in rose color, of which the center is in chiffon, full and transparent, has a very wide flounce and an enormous puffy collar in taffeta, which is cut in pinked petals where it joins the chiffon. The flowerlike suggestion of this cape is irresistible.

A pink satin cape made snug about the shoulders and opening widely at the neck is bordered by huge irregularly placed roses fashioned of the satin with their petals drooping carelessly. A narrow line of brown fur runs around the shoulders, down the front and through the center of the big soft flowers.

One of the most interesting evening cloaks of the collection is in creamy velvet, decorated with a wide band of an effective open work trimming which consists of irregular perforations bound with an edge of upstanding and slightly puckered gold gauze.

The cloak which will appeal to most women perhaps is the eminently wearable and practical three-quarter length cape of navy blue crepe silk gathered as full as it is possible, for it is to be gathered on the shoulders and mounted on a sleeveless under coat of blue georgette banded with the silk.

The New Sport Coat

By RITA STUYVESANT
(*New York Journal*)

Now that the Winter styles in coats are well established fashion has offered a novelty that promises to become very popular if one is to judge by the enthusiasm women are showing over this new sport coat. Fur-trimmed, luxurious wraps find no place when one motors or golfs, or skates or rides Smart and snappy with comfort combined with style is the coat that is now being shown for Winter sport wear.

One model that is particularly well liked by young girls is of camels' hair cloth in a lovely shade of tan. The coat is fashioned on strictly tailored lines and falls considerably below the hips. It buttons up comfortably about the throat, but on warm days may be opened and rolled back becomingly. Great pockets are patched on the front, two above the belt and two below and finished with big flags. To insure warmth, this attractive coat is double-breasted but is only half lined.

To slip on over the riding habit there is a long, flare coat of rainproof fabric that is wonderfully serviceable. For this one chooses a raglan model and lets it fall well below the knees to the top of the smart riding boots. Slit pockets provide an appropriate place for holding gloves, change, etc.

Of shower-proof cravenette is another coat that defies all kinds of weather. This model reaches from the throat to the ankles, affording splendid protection against rain or snow. It is copied after the navy coats so prominent last year, and the novel feature is the slit pockets cut at elbow height rather than below the waist line. Semi-fitted is this coat and its long lines are unbroken by a belt.

Leather sport coats are well liked for outdoor wear, and are sometimes lined with lamb's wool or chamois for warmth. Raglan sleeves and a leather belt lend an attractive note to this three-quarter coat.

A new Polo coat that is warm and becoming is cut rather long, reaching not quite to the shoe top; seven-eighths lengths it is described. This smart coat is shown in all shades of brown, but the lighter shades are most popular. With this coat, one wears a plaid skirt closely plaited and high sport shoes. So loose and comfortable is the new polo coat that one may easily wear a sweater or suit underneath.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

I had to let the new cook go today, sad Ma to Pa wen he caim hoam last nite, she was intorrabel.

Moast of them gits intorabel, sed Pa, after thay git a little munmy in the bank. Cooks will be cooks, sed Pa, thay was made to be fired, thay are oaver a stove so much that gitting fired is part of thare lifes, sed Pa.

You talk it pritty calm, sed Ma.

Why not? sed Pa. Thare is no use of crying oaver quit cooks, sed Pa. I will git the brekfast myself, like I used to in the old cow-punching days, sed Pa.

Jest wen I feel the bluest, sed Ma, you always saiy sumthing that maiks me laff. Ha, ha, sed Ma.

Pa got kind of red around his two (2) eers. At what are you snickering at? he sed.

Yure cooking, sed Ma. Ware did you ever git the noshun that you can cook anything?

I can turn my hand to anything, sed Pa.

Yes, sed Ma, & the last time you turned yure hand to cooking the rest of the fambly turned thare backs to it.

Then Pa got awful red. I thot his face was on fire.

Wife, sed Pa, I am gitting so them crule taunts of yures jest glances off of me like water off a umbrelly, sed Pa. Time will heel all wounds, sed Pa, & I am gitting callused.

You doant look very calm, sed Ma. I guess I hit you in a tender spot wen I refered to yure cooking. Never mind, sed Ma, if you will be a nice husband for the next few years I will let you do the cooking then. Bobbie will be grown up then, sed Ma, & he can go to a hotel & eet, & I will be so old that nothing will matter much.

Taiken all in all, sed Pa, I gather that as a Cheff I am a joak, a jest, a Shine, sed Pa. Is that what you wish to defer? sed Pa.

Yepp, sed Ma. That is all she sed, Yepp.

Bobbie, sed Pa, wen you grow up & git married, never try to do any chores around the house Never offer to touch housework sed Pa. Yure wife will think all the moar of you if you walk around like a Caiv Man & Holler while she gits the meels, sed Pa. Treet yure wife savidge, sed Pa & a grate love will grow in her tender little hart, sed Pa.

Doant try that, Bobbie, sed Ma Wimmin in this day & age cannot be treeted savidge.

Pa says one thing & Ma says a other thing & between the two (2) of them I will be drove frantick, that is what I herd Ma say one day wen Pa was reeding sum potery he wrote, Ma sed.

If you drive me much moar frantick

I will cross the broad Atlantick!

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An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

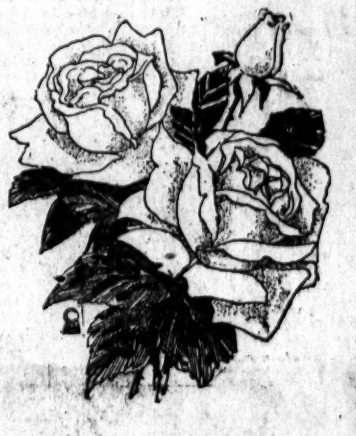
It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

Fragrant as a rose



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Health, Beauty And The Home

Food Combinations

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

IS it just chance that makes us combine cranberry sauce and game? Just chance which urges us to eat lemon juice with fish? Or is there really some important principle underlying our choice and selection of food?

There is, indeed, much to be said on the subject of flavor in food, and especially what combinations of food naturally balance each other, and hence are more appetizing and healthful. Appetite is an exacting mistress. She demands that what might of itself be only an ordinary food be touched up with a dash of this, a stroke of that flavor, sauce, herb or garnish to make it into a delicious and appetizing whole.

Of course, our friends the French are past masters in the art of combining foods. It really shocks them to see us eat so crassly, with so little aesthetic appreciation of what should go with what. To them the exact kind of sauce, the particular herb, the right essence, is something to be thought over, watched and studied. And it would be worth while if we, too, tried a little more to study the psychology of taste and prepare our foods accordingly.

One of the first principles, as it were, is that acid sauces or other things of an acid nature "cut" the rich fat of many fish, game and meat dishes. That is why applesauce with pork, cranberry or currant jelly with roast meat and lemon juice with fish have good reason for their place on our menus. When any food is rich in fat it should have a sub-acid and a watery or fruit dish to be eaten at the same time, partly to add contrast in flavor, and partly to lessen the richness of the fat.

A second principle is that "flat" foods, those neutral in taste, need a "high light" of seasoning. That is why we add to beans, which are mealy and insipid, tomato sauce, bacon or peppers. Mutton, also, is neutral, without the "pep" of steak, for instance, so that naturally mint or capers or something else of spicy flavor is needed to tone it up. Eggs, which are so flat in taste, are always more effective when combined with mustard or cheese, as in welsh rabbit, or with bacon, ham or tomatoes. For the same reason the pasty taste of spaghetti, noodles, etc., is best relieved by cheese, onions or tomato sauce, any of which make it less neutral, and hence more appetizing.

Foods, on the other hand, which are hot or spicy like peppers or tomatoes should be served with foods which are plain and "flat," just the opposite of the previous idea, naturally.

Foods which are distinctive in flavor, such as oysters, clams and other shellfish, should be served so that their peculiar flavor is enhanced and not subdued. That is why such foods go best with crackers, bread, milk and such indistinct accessories. It is their flavor, and that alone, for which we pay the price, so that it is this flavor which must not be lost sight of or "killed" by serving with something stronger or coarser.

Perhaps another principle is not to serve two foods which have the same consistency, or texture, on the same plate or in the same meal. An example of what not to serve would be sweet potatoes and rice, or potatoes and baked squash—both are too mealy, too soft and too similar. The violation of this rule is seen at its worst in some of the "vegetarian plates" seen frequently at clubs and restaurants. Often such a dish consists of rice, spaghetti, mashed potato and beans—no joking! A far better combination would be spaghetti, tomatoes, peas, beets—some "wet" and some "dry," not all sloppy and soft.

This brings up another point, namely, that it is an error to serve dishes prepared in a way to have too similar a texture or consistence. If one vegetable has a white sauce, then the meat scarcely needs gravy; if the potato is mashed, then do not use a creamed vegetable and a meat gravy also. It is only common sense not to like all foods served "mushy" or not to like them all fried, all stiff and unrelieved by one softer food. It is balance which is needed, both in consistency and in flavor.

I wish every American housekeeper could read "Foods and Flavor," by Henry T. Finck, the well-known musical critic. One reading of this book is worth a complete course in dietetics or perusal of a dozen cookbooks—it gives the essence of good cooking, the ideal combinations of food. Let me quote just this:

"To put any kind of sauce on a freshly grilled chop or the natural flavor of salmon is as unpardonable as to pour cologne over a fragrant bunch of violets. It is when the fish or meat is a trifle 'tired' that sauces come to the rescue. A good cook can vary the flavors of food as a composer varies his orchestral colors."

As I have said many times before, we in this counrty err in letting our dishes partake of a monotonous similarity. It is so often a "white sauce"—or, as I used to wickedly call it in my college dormitory days, "library paste"—poured over everything. Or it is tomato catsup, poured on wholesale, destroying the flavor of the meat, until one does nothing but "eat red."

Not only are there harmonies and discords in the selection of food, but in the appearance we give to its arrangement on the plate. So often we pile on foods, especially when serving children, until all appetite is gone and until the dish is anything but attractive. If we are serving a cold slaw with pork so as to lessen the fat and act as a contrast, the portion of slaw should be small and only laid on as a garnish. Apples or stuffed prunes also eaten with rich meats are accompaniments, not the main dish, and this must be considered in serving.

Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.
(Photograph by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

Bathing for Beauty

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

MORE than anything else, it is upon the body bath that I depend for care of the complexion. Any woman who wants to be beautiful can get many valuable hints from her physician if she is only wise.

Listen to him carefully while he talks about the efficacy of "local treatment" and "general treatment." In most cases he will tell you that general treatment, which involves an upbuilding of the entire bodily health, is far more thorough than the local.

That is the reason I want you to pay particular attention to your daily bath. It is invariably included in general treatment, whil massage and the application of lotions and creams are only local treatments. Do not misunderstand me. Both are good and both are needful, but the daily body bath is indispensable, if you really want to be beautiful.

To make the bath a really enjoyable affair instead of feeling it is an unpleasant task that must be accomplished, I have made many experiments and have discovered a way in which it may give a delightfully tonic and stimulating effect.

The most successful method I have found to be this: To a tub half full of water add one pound of table salt and one pint of violet ammonia.

Always prepare this bath at least ten minutes before you are ready to enter it, so that the salt may be all dissolved and the ammonia thoroughly mixed with the water.

Occasionally I vary the above by the use of one pound of sea salt and a half a pint of aromatic vinegar.

These preparations, being of an astringent nature, should not be used every day. Three times a week are enough for their tonic effect.

On the other hand when I feel the need of a soothing bath, I leave off the salt and pour into the tub: One ounce of tincture of benzoin and two bath pastilles, scented to your taste, but never colored.

This is the way I take it. Upon arising in the morning, I plunge immediately into my tepid bath. I watch the temperature carefully to be sure that it is not too cold or too hot. When the thermometer which I thrust into the water registers about 98 degrees Fahrenheit I am satisfied.

The amount of time I allow myself in the tub is just twenty minutes. Anything more than that is too weakening. While in the tub I do not lie still but play about joyfully and splash like a young porpoise. I plunge and flounder and toss up water with my hands; for to lie lazily in a tepid tub of water is to invite rheumatism and neralgia.

I take my cloth or brush and rub upon it quantities of the best quality of soap I can get, preferably pure castile, and scrub all my body vigorously—as vigorously as the peasant women of Europe pound their clothes upon the stones on the banks of some nearby river.

When I have finished I take a cold shower bath on my shoulders and let run down upon my body. Perhaps I use a hose attached to the faucet. Failing that, I simply catch the water as it flows from the cold faucet in my hands and throw it over my shoulders.

Now I step out gingerly upon my bath mat and give my glowing skin still another rub with alcohol or eau de cologne to prevent my taking cold. Then I fold myself into a generous bath towel and rub vigorously until every particle of the moisture has been absorbed.

Thus you see the three purposes of my bath have been fulfilled. The warm water is cleansing. No one but an Englishman really believes that a cold tub cleanses the body. The cold bath merely stimulates the circulation; it cannot cleanse the pores. To be clean we must use warm or hot water, and water that is too warm invariably weakens the bather.

Finally, comes the fourth and last stage of my bath. It is the exercise. It may be a simple thing like running about my bedroom a dozen times, or I may just take a sun bath. As a rule the body is too much clothed. Whenever possible give it a chance to drink in the sunlight. To take a sun bath any other time might be dangerous, but immediately after the bath it is decidedly beneficial.

Household Helps

Singeing a Chicken.

POUR a little wood alcohol into a saucer, light it and singe the chicken in its flame.

Wrapping Meat Loaf.

WRAP your meat loaf in oiled paper before baking to keep the juices in and prevent the formation of a hard crust on the outside.

Steaming Brown Bread.

USE baking powder tins for steaming brown bread. It will steam more quickly in these without becoming soggy and the loaves are a very convenient shape for cutting.

Sandwich Meat

GRIND bits of leftover meat, mix with a little soup stock and seasoning or salad dressing, and seal down in a jelly glass by pouring a little melted dripping over it. It will keep indefinitely and is just the thing for spreading sandwiches.

For Pale Gravy.

FOR use when the gravy is too pale to look appetizing, keep on a shelf a small bottle of brown liquid made by dissolving in water a little sugar, burned a very dark brown in the frying pan. The sugar must be burned past the so-called "brown" or caramel stage in order to destroy its sweetness, and the water should be added while the sugar is hot.

Cold Weather Salad Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Baked Bean Salad.

MIX 2 cups baked beans with enough French dressing to moisten. Season to taste with finely chopped chives. Serve in a bed of shredded lettuce.

Spinach Salad.

CHOP cold cooked spinach and season to taste with salt, paprika and a few drops of vinegar. Add a little melted butter. Pack into small buttered cups or molds and chill. Serve on small nests of crisp lettuce leaves with a little cooked salad dressing.

Bean Salad.

SEASON 2 cups cooked white beans with salt and paprika. With a fork mix beans with 3 tablespoons oil or melted butter and 1 tablespoon vinegar. Arrange on a bed of heart lettuce or shredded outside leaves and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley, chives or pimientoes.

Onion and Grapefruit Salad.

SELECT small mild onions. Slice thin and soak the slices in French dressing for 20 minutes or longer. Remove skin and white portion from grapefruit, arrange sections of grapefruit in nests of crisp lettuce and pour French dressing and thinly sliced onion over each serving of salad. Oranges may be used instead of grapefruit.

Lentil Salad.

MIX 2 cups of thoroughly cooked lentils with ¼ cup oil, 2 tablespoons mild vinegar and ½ teaspoon ach parsley, chives and cucumber pickles, finely chopped. Serve on bed of lettuce. Garnish with diced carrots which have been marinated with a little French dressing.

Kidney Bean and Potato Salad.

MIX 1 cup cooked kidney beans with a little French dressing to which a few drops of onion juice have been added. Mix 1 cup cooked potato balls with a little of the same dressing and then season ½ cup cooked peas with 1 tablespoon of the dressing. Place vegetables in alternate heaps upon heart lettuce leaves. Place one stuffed olive in centre of each serving of salad.

Apple Chicken Salad

TAKE 6 ripe apples and scoop out the centres. Fill them with cold cooked chicken, minced fine, seasoned with finely minced green peppers and salt, with enough cream to moisten. Place apples in a steamer and cook until almost tender. Put them on ice and serve with mayonnaise on lettuce.

Prune Salad.

PICK over and wash 1 pound of prunes. Soak overnight in cold water. Then add ½ cup sugar and cook slowly until tender. Remove from fire. Chill, drain, remove stones carefully and fill cavities with cream cheese which has been beaten with a spoon until soft and creamy. Place prunes on bed of lettuce leaves, sprinkle with chopped nut meats and serve with cooked salad dressing.

Dried Apricot or Peach Salad.

PICK over and wash fruit carefully. Soak overnight in cold water. Then drain and chop fine. Add in equal measure thinly sliced ripe apples. Sprinkle with chopped nuts and serve with cooked dressing.

Baked Apple Salad.

WASH, pare and core 1 dozen sour apples. Fill cavities with a mixture of chopped cooked prunes and chopped nut meats. Bake apples until tender, basting frequently with liquid in pan. Chill and place on beds of crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with cooked dressing.

Potato Salad.

POTATO salad is always a satisfactory dish when well made. A little care in the manner of serving will transform it into a highly satisfactory "company" luncheon or supper dish. Cut the cooked potatoes into small balls, chill and combine with an equal amount of well-cooked string beans. Marinate with French dressing. Place on a bed of crisp cress leaves. Serve with a cooked salad dressing.

Cooked Dressing.

MIX 1 egg, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 cup milk, ½ cup vinegar and 2 tablespoons butter or butter substitute in top of double boiler. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. This is a very satisfactory dressing and may be varied by adding almost any desired flavoring. Chopped nuts, beaten sweet or sour cream, chopped ripe or green olives, etc., are occasionally used when a richer dressing is needed.

White Salad for Special Occasions.

DICE several slices of canned pineapple. Remove seeds from white cherries or Malaga grapes. Blanch almonds and shred lengthwise. Wash and scrape heart celery and cut diagonally in small pieces. Mix equal parts pineapple, cherries or grapes and celery. Add as much of the shredded almonds as needed. Mix well and add cooked salad dressing to taste. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with a little dressing on top.

French Dressing.

MIX ½ teaspoon salt, a few grains paprika, 1-10 teaspoon cayenne and 6 tablespoons oil. Beat thoroughly and add, drop by drop, 3 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar and beat until a thick emulsion is formed. A few drops of onion juice or ½ teaspoon prepared mustard may be used for seasoning. The bowl in which the dressing is mixed is sometimes rubbed with a clove of garlic or a slice of onion.

Apple and Date Salad.

WASH, pare and cut 2 large apples into small pieces. Sprinkle with a little lemon juice to keep from discoloring. Wash 1 large bunch of tender celery and cut in small pieces. Pour boiling water over 1 pound of dates, stir and remove from water. Drain and dry thoroughly, placing them in the oven for a few minutes if necessary. When cold cut each date into several pieces, removing stones. Mix apples, dates and celery and add mayonnaise or cooked dressing as needed. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with celery tips and shredded dates.

Baked Apple Salad.

BAKE Northern Spy apples until thoroughly done, then remove the skin. Stuff the centres with nuts and serve with salad dressing and whipped cream.

Macaroni Salad.

COOK ½ pound macaroni in boiling salted water for twenty minutes, dran well, rinse with cold water and drain again. Cut into short lengths. Place half the cooked macaroni in a jar of vinegar in which boiled beets have been pickled and let it remain until a pretty pink color. Line a salad dish with crisp layers of the pink and white macaroni. Garnish with spriga of parsley and ripe or green olives. Serve with a cooked salad dressing.

Apple and Nut Salad.

WASH, peel and cut apples in small cubes. Blanch the nuts and break in pieces. Marinate the diced apples and nuts with a little olive or other vegetable oil and lemon juice for half hour. Drain well, add sliced celery and enough mayonnaise or cooked dressing to moisten. Serve on heart lettuce leaves in cups made by scooping the pulp from bright-red apples. The edges of the apples may be scalloped with a sharp knife. The apple cups may be kept fresh in ice cold water until ready to serve. Any other nuts may be substituted for the English walnuts.

Household Helps

Better Pancakes.

A TABLESPOONFUL of molasses added to pancake batter will make the cakes brown quickly and evenly.

For White Spots.

A LITTLE wood alcohol will remove white spots from varnished furniture, but rub it quickly to prevent the alcohol having time to act on the varnish.

Picking a Duck.

AN easy way to get the pin feathers from a duck after the big ones have been removed is to pour melted paraffin over it. When the paraffin has hardened it may be quickly peeled off, taking all the pin feathers with it.

Making Pop Corn Balls.

IF popcorn balls are sticky it is because the syrup is not boiled long enough. The syrup for these should be boiled until it hardens into a brittle mass when dropped into cold water. This will be at about 270 degrees Fahrenheit.

Honey in Bread.

HONEY may be used with satisfactory results in such breads as require sweetening. In fact, the combination is more pleasing than when molasses or sugar is used, especially if a delicately flavored honey be used.

Beauty's Question Box

KINDLY give me a formula that will correct those little holes left in the skin by pimples.—ANXIOUS.

Those holes that apparently refuse to draw together again can be restored to normal once more by a daily application of the following, put on with a small piece of medicated gauze:

Camphor water	½ pint
Glycerine	⅓ ounce
Borax	⅛ ounce

HOW can I reduce my waistline and hips?—G. J.

Practice imaginary running by raising your knees alternately as high as you can hold them. Lie on your bed in the mornings and kick as high as possible for ten minutes. Bending exercises are, likewise, very fine to reduce the waist and hips. Bend forward, backward and to the sides as far as possible. Swimming also is excellent for reducing the waist measurement because the movement of kicking bring the legs up close to the body in the effort to gain resistance against the water.

THE lashes on my right eye are very nearly white, while those on my left eye are a dark brown. This gives me a very queer expression. Please tell me how to darken the white ones.—SUSIE S.

That condition is abnormal, of course, and is probably due to a peculiar lack of the coloring matter in the hair bulbs. I would rather not recommend any dye for these lashes, because there is too much danger of injuring the eye itself.

MY frame is small, but I have a very large bust. Won't you please tell me of something to reduce this? I take lots of exercise, but it does not do any good.—A. C.

I cannot advise you to make any attempt to interfere with the natural shape of your bust. Your doctor will tell you it is extremely dangerous to manipulate or fool with the breasts or to apply any drastic remedy in the hope of decreasing their size. Better let well enough alone.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Prunes, Potato Omelet, Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Scrambled Eggs, Toasted Muffins, Coffee.	Stewed Apricots, Cereal, Coffee.	Oatmeal with Dates, Baked Bacon, Toast, Coffee.	Sliced Bananas, Sliced Potatoes in Cream Sauce, Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Cheese Cream Toast, Coffee.	Prunes, Cereal, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Creamed Tuna Fish, Twin Mountain Muffins, Pineapple Whip.	Individual Chicken Pies, Cookies, Tea.	Hashed Browned Potatoes with Sausage Balls, Thin Corn Bread, Tea.	Codfish Soup, Toasted Crackers, Emergency Salad, Biscuits.	Cabbage Pudding, Baked Potatoes, Cookies.	Potato Souffle, Green Peas, Stewed Fruit, Cocoa.	Beef Cutlets, Tomato Sauce, Baked Potatoes, Steamed Squash, Baked Bananas, Peanut Cookies, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	
Vegetable Soup, Chicken in Casserole, Onions, Coffee Custards	Oyster Cocktail, Macaroni and Cheese Pudding, Canned String Beans, Celery, Deep Apple Pie, Coffee.	Boiled Codfish, Green Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Tomato Jelly Salad, Oatmeal Cookies, Coffee.	Tomato Soup, Lima Bean Loaf, Cold Slaw, Individual Fruit Puddings, Hard Sauce.	Broiled Tripe, Mashed Potatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Apple and Celery Salad, Soft Ginger Cookies, Coffee.	Country Sausage, Baked Potatoes, Fried Apples, Lettuce Salad, Creamy Rice Pudding, Coffee.	Supper Lima Bean Soup, Toast Strips, Apple Float, Tea.

The Children's Health Creed

THE Indiana State Board of Health has issued the following "Health Creed" to the school children of their State. It contains so much splendid advice in brief, terse form that it ought to be known to every child:

I believe my body and good health are sacred, if I am sick it will very probably be because I have violated some one or more of nature's laws of health.

I will study nature's laws of health and will obey them for my own sake.

I will not suck my fingers or pick my nose or wipe my nose on my hand or sleeve, for these practices are unsanitary and very impolite.

I will not wet my fingers in my mouth when turning the leaves of books.

I will not put pencils in my mouth or wet them with my lips.

I will not put pins or money in my mouth.

I will only use my mouth for eating good plain food, drinking pure water and milk and for saying good and kind words.

I will always chew my food thoroughly and never drink whiskey or wine.

I will strive against the habit of "clearing my throat" because it is nearly always unnecessary and may be disagreeable to others.

I will not cough or sneeze without turning my face and holding a piece of paper or handkerchief before my mouth. Polite people never cough in public if they can prevent it.

I will keep my face, hands and fingernails as clean as possible.

I will not spit on the floor, stairways or sidewalks, and will try not to spit at all; ladies and gentlemen do not spit.

I will wash my mouth every morning on getting up and at night on going to bed, and will use a toothbrush if I can get one.

I will be clean in body, clean in mind and avoid all habits that may give offense to others.

I will get all the fresh air I can and will open wide my bedroom windows when I go to bed.

Garrett P. Serviss's Article

Correspondent Who Objects To Reference To Evolution As Established Fact Reveals Own Lack Of Knowledge

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

An earnest correspondent objects to my "speaking of the evolutionary hypothesis as if it were an established fact." He then reveals the inadequacy of his knowledge of evolutionary doctrine by asking if the following is not the extent of its "proven facts:"

"That all animals are built on, and in their earliest embryos exhibit, one uniform model; that in this stage it is impossible to distinguish the embryo of a dog, a fish, or a man from that of the whole array of other animals: and from this, the only established fact, it is more or less reasonably inferred that all developed, stage by stage, into different species."

He further avers that neither Darwin "nor any other man of science, as I understand," ever claimed that evolution is an established fact.

This is an example of a kind of opposition to evolutionary teachings that is often very effective with uninformed minds, because it persuades them that the leaders of scientific investigation are, after all, not convinced of the truth of their own results and conclusions. It is the attitude usually assumed by those whose dislike to the idea of evolution arises from considerations based on dogmatic theology.

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION

Why this opposition should persist in the minds of intelligent and, in all but the scientific sense, educated people I am unable to explain. In truth, it is of the same nature, and is destined to the same fate, with the long extinct theological antagonism to the Copernican system. It is painful, however, because it hurts the cause of religion. It is an unavowed, and generally unrecognised, effect of science (and particularly of evolutionary science), to set religion free from the gyves of theology. One might even contend that is the providential mission of science.

Now, as to how far scientific men regard evolution as a mere hypothesis, take these words from an authoritative article on "Evolution" in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, written by a recognised leader of biological science, Dr. P. C. Mitchell:

"The vast bulk of botanical and zoological work on living and extinct forms published during the last quarter of the nineteenth century increased almost beyond all expectation the evidence for *the fact of evolution.*" I italicise the last four words. The article goes on:

"The discovery of a single fossil creature in a geological stratum of a wrong period, the detection of a single anatomical or physiological fact irreconcilable with origin by descent with modification, would have been destructive of the theory, and would have made the reputation of the observer. But in the prodigious number of supporting discoveries that have been made no single negative factor has appeared, and the evolution from their predecessors of the forms of life existing now or at any other period must be taken as proved."

COVERS THE WHOLE CASE

It would only require a little time to collect numberless similar expressions from scientific leaders showing that evolution is no more regarded by them as an unproved hypothesis than is the law of gravitation. But I have taken Dr. Mitchell's statement because it briefly and pointedly covers the whole case. They are following on *ignis fatuus* that will lead their feet into a quagmire who vainly hope to see science abandon the doctrine of evolution. The facts on which it stands are expanding and reaching farther every day.

The argument from embryology, referred to by the writer of the Chicago letter, and which is usually stated in the form that "the development of the individual repeats briefly, or is an epitome of the development of the race," is only one amid a multitude that supports evolution. But to marshal these arguments and the evidences behind them would require many pages. Every person who wishes to keep the twentieth century pace should read up on this subject. Drop some of your novels and find out what the human mine really is accomplishing.

My correspondent attributes to Agassiz the statement that a bee as we know it now is the bee as it was thousands of years ago, and this "despite 'evolutionary' facts."

Such statements have no real bearing on the question. The fragility of hymenopterous insects prevents their preservation as fossils, except in very rare cases, for which reason we have no history of their early stages of development. To deny evolution (established on other grounds) because a bee has been a bee "for thousands of years" is like denying that the earth is a globe because to an eye looking but a short distance across its undulating surface it seems to be flat, or even dish-shaped.

A Dark And Stormy Night

By S. E. Kiser

The Leap Year was young when they lingered
Where the glow of the embers grew dim;
She dropped the small book she had fingered,
And her look was directed at him.
On the davenport, sitting together,
While the flames dwindled low in the grate,
They had talked about art and the weather
And fashion and fortune and fate.

He must have been thirty or older,
And she—but that wouldn't be fair—
He thought that it soon might be colder,
She made little dabs at her hair,
Then poked at the embers, reviving
The flame that had flickered and died;
The snow in mad flurries was driving
Through darkening spaces outside.

The Leap Year was young, and, returning,
She seated herself in her place;
The light from the log that was burning
May have heightened the glow on her face;
She sighed and appeared to be thinking,
The clock on the mantel struck ten;
He gazed at the flirting flames, blinking,
And stifling a yawn now and then.

Outside the wind's howling grew stronger,
The lights at the corners were blurred;
She couldn't keep still any longer;
"Do you know this is Leap Year?" she purred.
In a second her arms were around him,
On his check he could feel her warm breath;
But early next morning they found him
Where he'd fallen and frozen to death.

An At-Home Italian Dinner

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

"There was a time when you could go out to a restaurant and have a nice little table d'hote dinner for seventy-five cents or a dollar," sighed little Mrs. Newbride, "but I declare it has gotten beyond us now—this dining out has—and we do miss the spaghetti and all the other good things that went with the Italian dinner we used to get at Nari's, for instance," she said in conclusion.

"Why not try my stunt?" suggested Mrs. Mayer. "I get an Italian restaurant dinner at home occasionally that Frank declares is unsurpassed. Only last week he brought his employer and his wife home, and unless he honestly thought well of my restaurant dinners he would not have asked such important company."

The dinner was for six. Where a larger number are served the cost to serve each will be smaller. The dinner Mrs. Mayer served would cost ten to twelve dollars plus the tip to the waiter at the restaurant. Prices differ in different localities, but one does not have to be an expert calculator to note there is a decided saving when one is able to prepare this dinner at home.

First, decide on the menu. Then plan the market list. The better Italian restaurants in the large American cities, have a menu which reads about as follows:

DINNER,
Appetisers.
Minestrone Soup. Bread Sticks.
Filet of Sole. Sauce Tartare
Potatoes. Spaghetti.
Broiled Spring Chicken.
Salad au Saison.
Ice Cream. Coffee.

Appetisers consisted of thinly sliced salami, small sardines, olives, canned pimentos, and sometimes there was an anchovi or two. Sometimes, a few hot-house radishes found their way to the appetiser plate. Quantities? Well, a quarter of a pound of salami sausage would be enough for six servings. Three or four olives and one or two radishes would be sufficient for one serving. Arrange an assortment of the appetisers on individual dishes to be placed before the guests are seated.

Minestrone soup, if it is made as Italians make it, is delicious. Put two cupsful of shredded or chopped cabbage into a cook pot. Add two level teaspoons of salt, one onion finely chopped and a cup of carrots cut into pieces about two inches in length and about as thick as a lead pencil. Pour on three quarts of cold water. Cook slowly for thirty minutes and then add one cup potato cubes that have been delicately browned in a little salt pork fat. When all the vegetables are tender, add one-fourth cup of grated Parmesan cheese. This cheese may be purchased, grated and ready for use, in small quantities in glass bottles at any high class grocery shop.

Spaghetti of itself is a very tasteless foodstuff, and so the cook who would have her spaghetti famous needs must provide a tasty sauce. The better restaurants seem to prefer to serve spaghttini, which is just a spaghetti very small in diameter. Italians never cook spaghetti until it is very, very soft, but prefer to serve it rather stiff and a bit underdone. Rinse it in cold water after it has been cooked in plenty of boiling salted water. Reheat it in the oven or over steam.

There are a large variety of sauces made to serve with it, but none is much better than this one which an Italian chef gave me.

TOMATO SAUCE ITALIENNE

Provide half a dozen mushrooms. These may be fresh, canned or dried. Dried mushrooms must be soaked in cold water for several hours before using. Saute the mushrooms broken into pieces, an onion and a clove of garlic, cut fine, in half a cup of olive oil until a golden brown. Then add one-fourth cup of water and one-half cup tomato pulp, simmer for five minutes and then stir in two teaspoons of beef extract. Strain before serving. One-fourth cup of strong beef stock may be used instead of the beef extract and water.

To make the dressing for the salad, rub the inside of the mixing bowl with a clove of garlic. Allow one tablespoon of oil and one teaspoon of strong vinegar for each salad, season and blend thoroughly with a silver fork.

Household Suggestions

All starched garments should be brought in rather damp, folded ready for ironing, and allowed to lie all night.

* * *

To prevent silverware from discoloring, put a lump of camphor in the case with the silverware when packing it away.

* * *

Before using table oilcloth, paste at each corner on the wrong side a square of cotton. This prevents the corners from wearing out as soon as they otherwise would.

* * *

Save every old stocking-leg, for they make the best kind of iron-holders. The legs of two stockings, opened out and joined together, will answer the purpose of a dust rag.

* * *

House plants that are dusty will look fresh and bright if placed, a few at a time, in a large pan or tub, and thoroughly drenched with warm water. This will also help their growth.

* * *

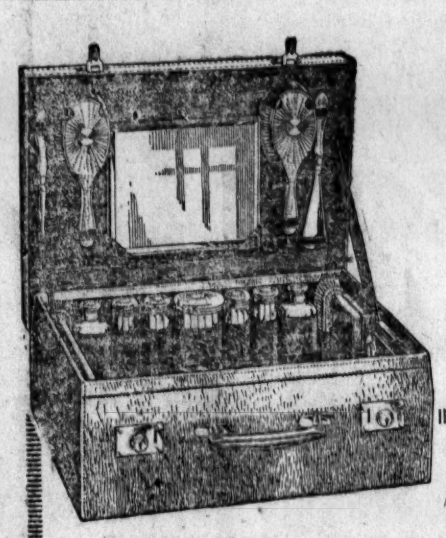
When about to roast a joint, cover it with rind saved from a piece of ham or bacon, and cook with it on. This will save the trouble of constant basting and will prevent the joint from burning or drying.

* * *

To form a good broom holder, nail two reels to the wall about two inches apart. Hang the broom upside down between the reels.

* * *

When buying apples pick the heaviest, and also test the fruit by seeing if, when pressed with the thumb, it yields with a slight cracking sound. The best way to store apples is to place them among dry hay in a perfectly dry place.



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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

ORGANISE TO BLOCK TRADEMARK PIRATE

Manufacturers And Patent Lawyers Take Steps To Protect American Rights

AUTOMOBILE MEN TO ACT

Change In Patent Law Declared To Be Imperative To Put An End To Fraud

New York, Jan 7.—Several definite steps to block the attempt by Manual de Silva Carmo, a Portuguese, to register trademarks of forty-six American automobile manufacturers and by thus taking advantage of a peculiar twist in the patent laws of European countries to control the export trade of the American companies, were takon yesterday by a conference of manufacturers and lawyers with patent and international trade experience. The meeting was held at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street.

Stirred by the necessity for acting within ten days, when the period for filing objections to Carmo's applications will terminate, the manufacturers have engaged a Lisbon attorney to make the legal fight for them. Coincidently diplomatic action will be taken by this Government if Secretary Lansing heeds the petition of the automobile manufacturers, made yesterday in a telegram to Washington. The telegram will be followed up by resolutions which will be passed today by the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Representatives of the Chamber would not divulge the other steps which they have taken.

The automobile manufacturers were sanguine yesterday of the defeat of Carmo's attempt to pirate the trade marks. At present their fight is solely against Carmo, and not against the system by which he was enabled to threaten our automobile export trade. The question of a fight to change the system itself was also discussed at yesterday's conference, but no definite action was taken looking toward an attempt to change the patent laws.

Such changes in the law are the only sure means of putting an end to present abuses, Albert E. Parker of the international patent firm of Marks and Clark said yesterday. Mr. Parker said that under present conditions the American manufacturers had no protection of their trade mark rights, even though they took steps to forestall attempts at piracy by applying for registration themselves.

The activities of foreign trade mark pirates in fields other than the automobile industry were described yesterday by Ansel R. Clark, New York manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Clark said that the question of trade marks and their registration had always been one of the chief concerns of the bureau which has some 50 or 60 special representatives abroad, in addition to about 500 agents of the consular service whose services it uses.

"Difficulties of this sort in South America are best known to our American firms chiefly because South America has been the scene of our greatest commercial activity during the years of the war," Mr. Clark said. "Trade mark piracy is not confined to South America however.

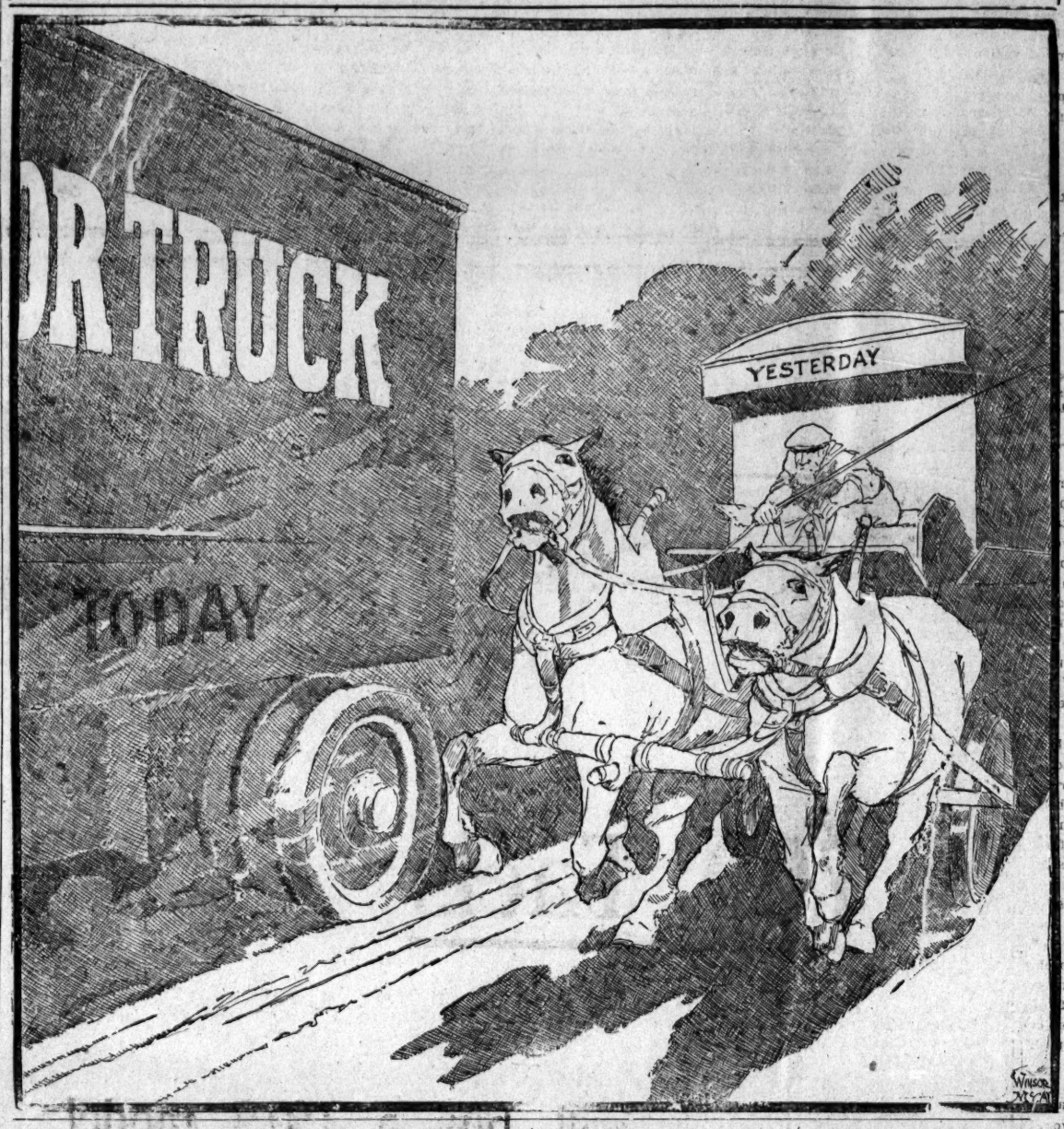
"Not long ago we called to the attention of one of the greatest shoe manufacturers in the United States the fact that his distinctive trade mark, bearing as its most prominent feature a representation of his product together with the maker's name, was being freely used by a concern in Scandinavia who was in no way connected with the American house. Fortunately, the laws of the country in which this misrepresentation was being carried on permitted protection upon prosecution of the offender. Such was not the case in the instance of one of our nationally known flour manufacturers, a piano house, and another shoe concern in the Argentine, nor was protection available in the Federated Malay Straits Settlements to one of our best known makers of fountain pens when a Japanese firm openly violated not only their trademark but the general appearance of the article covered.

"Our files are full of reports on trademark violation and many interesting peculiarities are included. One of these is the case of a manufacturer of one of our leading brands of safety razors, who before the war conducted his European distribution through a German dealer. Owing to the peculiarities of the laws of certain countries this company found it expedient to register their trademark in those countries under the name of the German dealer. After our entry into the war, this German dealer had a similar razor manufactured in Germany and sold it under the American trademark in all of the neutral markets then open to German goods. Of course, no recourse was open to the American house.

"The Berne Trademark Convention was held in 1913 and takes its name from the City of Berne, Switzerland, where it was held. Fourteen countries signed this convention, which, in brief, stipulates that any one may secure a registration of his trademark in all of the countries which signed the convention upon the payment of a single fee. The United States was not a signatory to this convention."

Mr. Clark said that there were available in his office at 734 Custom House, New York City, the rules and regulations of practically every country in the world having to do with the registration of trademarks, and that if in any given case such information was not immediately obtainable in the files it might be obtained from Washington.

OUTDISTANCED



MISFIRING FROM AIR LEAKS

Air leaks are a common cause of misfiring, though they are often overlooked. A worn valve guide allows enough air to be sucked into the cylinders to cause misfiring, and it also permits oil to leak out. If oil is discovered leaking out it is fair to assume that excess air is being injected into the fuel charges.

New King Types Are Of Latest Designs; Limoudan Is Added

Combination Of Sedan And Limousine Has Striking Features; High Standards Upheld By The Makers

For 1920 the King Motor Car Company will continue to feature fourbody styles, all using the same chassis. They are touring, foursome, road King and limoudan. The bodies are all new designs and many improvements and refinements have been made in the King time-proven chassis.

Bevel edges and square cornered body designs have become so common that the new King open bodies with perfectly flat top body edge, smooth, straight sides and high hood with graceful contour stand out as individual and artistic motor equipages.

The limoudan, so named because it combines features of both sedan and limousine, is also distinctive with high hood, sloping front, straight sides, sharply rounded corners and broad windows.

Unusually wide, crown fenders with rear fenders hugging the wheels blend into the body styles in a most artistic manner and emphasise the style and smartness of each model.

Built with especial attention to materials, construction and workmanship the new King bodies measure up to the highest standards.

A close examination of the new King models reveals many features which will appeal to every prospective owner. Each of the four body styles has inside and outside door handles, sloping windshield with tension adjusting nuts; rigid spare rim or spare wheel carrier; long gear shift and hand-brake levers and deep, soft upholstery.

The open models are equipped with perfect fitting hand-tailored tops and the storm curtains and tight. A long, narrow bevel plate glass in the back curtains of the touring and foursome models and two bevel plate glass ovals in the road King add to the beauty of the tops.

The well balanced instrument board of the new King models calls for special notice. Between an eight-day clock and a Van Sicklen speedometer there is a hinged panel carrying light switches, ignition lock, ammeter and dash light; this panel, which is Yale locked at top, is the cover plate of a small steel cabinet containing the fase block and wiring terminals. This arrangement protects them from moisture and while accessible to the driver it also prevents any one from tampering with the electrical connections.

Chief among the mechanical improvements in the King chassis are long front and rear springs, large tubular front cross member, longer torque arm, and a special designed rear cross frame member, which adds to the rigidity of the whole chassis, makes a solid mounting for the tire carrier, securely fastens the ends of rear fenders and acts as a protection for the gasoline tank.

Through the use of new designed connection rods and improved pistons approximately four pounds of reciprocating weight have been eliminated, thereby increasing greatly the power and performance of the efficient King "8" motor.

A Mayo radiator, Whitney timing chains, Westinghouse electric starter and generator, Alemite lubricating system, Detroit dry-plate clutch, and Thermoid Hardy universal joints and a self-contained heater in the limoudan are all new features of the 1920 King cars.

From head lights to tire carrier one notices in the 1920 King models details of construction, some of minor and others of greater importance, all of which total more than one hundred points of improvements and refinements in chassis and body styles and are bound to intensify the good reputation King cars have always enjoyed.

Features Of Automobile Shows

The Twentieth National Automobile Show, from January 3 to 10, can fairly lay claim to being the greatest automboile show ever held.

It was a two-part show, passenger cars and accessories being displayed in the Grand Central Palace, and motor trucks, trailers and their accessories in the 8th Regiment Coast Artillery Armory. The Palace is at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, the Armory at Jerome Avenue and 194th Street.

There were 84 exhibitors of passenger cars and 227 of accessories, parts and sundries at the Palace. Motor truck exhibitors numbered 69, and there was a like number of those who show trailers, bodies, accessories, and so on.

The show committee in charge of the passenger car show was John N. Willys, chairman; H. G. Root and Harry M. Jewett. The show committee for the motor trucks was made up of M. L. Pulcher, chairman; A. J. Whipple and David Ludlam. Samuel A. Miles was manager of both shows. The cars at the passenger show ran in price from $715 to $11,000. The trucks were from $935 up.

Afternoons and evenings there were special subjects for discussion relating to motor trucks and transportation problems held at the 8th Coast Artillery Armory.

Through show week there were meetings and dinners of associations allied with the automobile industry, among them the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Rubber Association of America, the Automotive Service Association, Society of Automotive Engineers and Motor and Accessory Manufacturers.

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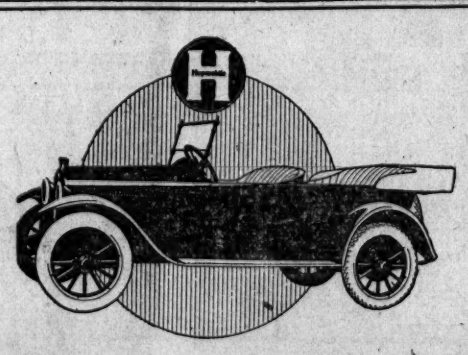

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Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast en bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.
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Carburettor — Adjustable.
Fuel System—Vacuum feed.
Lubrication — Pressure system with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).
Color—Blue or gray body.

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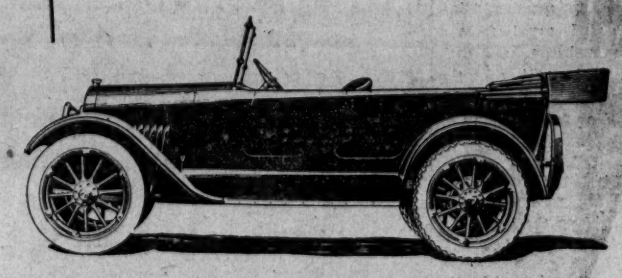


Chevrolet F. B. Baby Grand Touring Car

Milady Has Word To Say In Moulding New Car Styles

Woman's Whims And Fancies Cause Designers Of Automobiles No End Of Concern

The tide of affairs for woman is surely changing and is no less felt in the automobile world, where her whims and fancies have caused the designers of cars no end of concern. From year to year efforts have been made to strike the unusual—something to catch the fancy of the ladies, for they are a factor to be reckened with in automobile salesmanship art, but novelties, particularly in fittings, have always been placed upon the market with no little trepidation since all have despaired of forecasting feminine preference. Of course, the woman of New York and most other large cities are of one mind as to the closed car. Here there is no argument for the town car and variations of its type are accepted facts. It is in the trappings that the diversity of opinion exists.

We still have faint echoes of the fantastic appeal of the designer of novelties, who has argued that milady's car should have the same attention as her boudoir and must be decorative and gorgeous to the last degree. After the first burst of popularity this was then voted to be a matter of opinion, although a few remained adamant as to the wisdom of the course. Even last year there were handsome cars that represented no end of individual attention, and their decoration was almost elaborate, but the smart matron was not interested for long in the spectacular trappings that were heralded so loudly. There was to denying their charm, but the bright colored tapestry was likely to become irksome.

WOMEN MORE PRACTICAL

The automobile designers are narrowing the ideas for beauty and comfort. They have not only realised the obvious—that women are becoming much more practical—but they have kept their fingers on the pulse of feminine appeal with most satisfactory results. Car comfort has become a real need for the busy woman, for it is very often in the motor car only that she is allowed during the day a few minutes of relaxation while en route to fill another engagement. In view of this the designers have made the town car a real delight.

The secret of this is the custom-made body. Every woman who can afford an expensive car has found that it does not take so very much more to have the body of the car especially made, and even though her needs are many she has found that in the long run it is quite worth the original cost. One cannot enjoy comfort when she has to sit in a straight, tense position or be surrounded by colors that are particularly distasteful to her. The possibility of sitting in a car that is quite as comfortable as the favorite chair in her boudoir is really worth stretching a point for.

SAME AS GOWNS

This the designers are now doing—studying one's figure and modeling the car to suit it, quite as a gown or personal requisite is built. If a woman has a very long body and short limbs the seat of the car is set low, and if one has an unusually long torso the car is well built up. In the case of one smart matron who is very tall and who also prefers high hats, the body of the car was made several inches higher than most other cars.

The pillows, too, add to the comfort of the occupant and even the cushions are padded a little more here and a little less there to suit the figure. Then there are the hundred and one little things that add both charm and comfort. The desired temperature may be had on a cold day, while talking tubes and lights are among the other equipments for comfort now deemed indispensable.

It was a wise head that hit upon the recent color effects for the closed car. Taste is paramount. Tans and grays are the tones in general favor. They are not only practical but they harmonise with any gown the fair occupant may choose to wear. Plain broadcloth for the interior seems to be generally chosen, and with it is used very small lace of the same shade. The French are using a stunning shade of deep tan which they call havane. With this they use most attractive fittings—quite new to this country. Some are made of leather, but the wooden exterior with the leather lining is really smarter and more serviceable.

LABOR ON DECORATIONS

No end of thought and labor is spent on these decorations. Some of the cases with feminine requisites are made of rare woods, with skillful inlay work. One model recently brought over by a French firm is of tuya wood, with delicate inlay effects. It introduces a new feature in an oval glass top, which protects the contents of the case from dust and the possibility of articles being lost. It is equipped with bottles for scent and smelling salts, mirror, note book, and tiny toilet set.

The Adam style in white mahogany with marquetry inlay seems to be very popular. Another new feature is the decoration on these cases of the medal of St. Christopher, the patron saint of the motorist. This the French have come to consider most necessary to the car.

"It is very difficult to tell just how a particular style originates," said a well-known builder of custom-made bodies. "We offer a certain new-style car for the approval of the public, but we never can tell just how it will be received. At times our judgment is all wrong, and we produce something that is a dead weight, but it is part of our business to study the psychology of our clientele and anticipate its wants. The demand for the low-hung car soon made that style an overwhelming success. It is now acknowledged to be in complete favor and our only anxiety this year has been to improve upon the type and introduce new features in the way of comfort and fittings.

"Now that the low-hung car is an accepted fact, its popularity can be somewhat explained, although the vision of the designers did not reach so far when they were first introduced. They are easier to enter and step out of and one prominent reason is that the smart woman can be more easily seen in such a car. It may be vanity, but it is not that alone, I think. The matron can see her friends and they can see her much better than in the days of the higher-set car, when one felt so far removed from a passing vehicle."

Financing Europe

F. M. Corse Thinks It Especially Important To Establish Trade Relations With Russia

(New York Times)

The problem of getting Europe back to work once more can be solved only if the United States acts directly through its Government, or through great combinations of capital properly organised to undertake this work, according to Frederick M. Corse, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who returned recently after visiting ten of the European countries and nine of their capitals.

With the exception of Finland and Denmark, the most abiding impression that Mr. Corse carried away with him was that nobody was at work and the submerged tenth of society was to the fore. The questions everywhere asked were, "Will America send us food?" and "Will America send us raw material and give us credit?" Mr. Corse, discussing the problems, said that it was probably impossible for the United States Government because of the absence of constitutional power to extend credits to the European countries.

"No single corporation in this country has sufficient capital to enter the field alone, nor would it be warranted in assuming the risks," he added. "I am convinced that nothing substantial will be accomplished in bringing about normal conditions in Europe unless operations from this side are syndicated; in other words, unless the great manufacturing corporations organise themselves to undertake this work, supplying raw materials, extending the necessary credits and assuming the risks on some pro-rata basis.

"The business people of this country are in possession of accurate information as to the conditions and needs of Western and Central Europe. The country which remains a mystery and which still holds the balance of economic power in Europe is Russia. Before peace and well-being in Europe are secured Russia must once more become a going concern. In 1913 Russia exported more wheat than any other country in the world, and she supplied to Western Europe 40 percent of the grain consumed there. So long as Russia remains a non-producer and non-exporter of the primary necessaries, unrest will continue not only in Europe, but in America.

"We need not fear that Germany will make any organised attack in the near future upon Russian commerce. Germany has no capital, no raw material even to supply her own factories or her own local demands. But the Germans who have had experience in Russia are gradually drifting back into that country singly. These men have not much capital, but they have knowledge of Russia.

"If, therefore, we leave Russia alone, with no policy, after the Bolshevist cloud lifts, we shall find the German everywhere in the country, in control of business and in possession of valuable concessions. First, Germany will use Russia to pay her indemnities to the Allies, if possible, and she may use that great Slavic material for organising another military campaign upon the rest of the world. It is therefore America's duty to take hold of Russia before it is late. It is important to organise and get ready for large trade there.

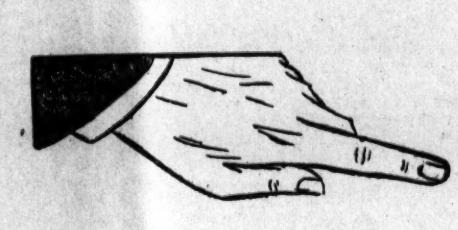
"The first step in the directing of syndicating our trade with Russia is to get complete and accurate information about that part of Russia which has been freed from Bolshevist domination. There is available in this territory manganese ore, wool, grain, flour, coal, crude oil in abundance. Information should be obtained regarding the condition of the railroads and the rolling stock.

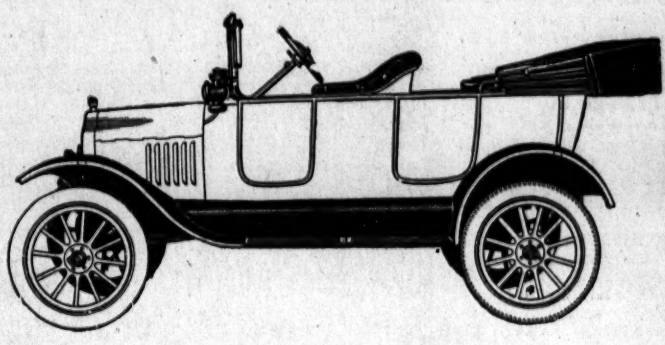
"It is reasonable to suppose that the Russians are not especially friendly toward the Americans. So far we have had no policy with regard to their country, and the chances are that the German trader and German goods, if shipped in, will enjoy a preference. But Germany has no goods just now. She has no capital with which to organise a trade campaign in Russia. It is our duty to organise commercial relations without delay, especially with Southern European Russia, and there is every reason to believe that our commerce, if properly organised now, will eventually yield a profit, and we will thus hold Russia as an Anglo-Saxon ally."

Perhaps From Shanghai

For the first time in the history of motoring there has been gathered together a collection of license plates used in many foreign countries. The plates formed a part of an exhibit which Secretary of State Hugo's office made at the New York show. Among the plates was one from China, a plate of blue and white, small and attractive. Others represent New South Wales, Switzerland, Portugal, Hawaii, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and Cuba.

Following the New York show, the exhibit was sent to other automobile shows in the State.





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New York Auto Census

New York still retains its supremacy as the Empire State in automobiles throughout the country. The year 1919, up to Dec. 1, showed an increase over the preceding year of more than 21 percent in registrations. The total number of cars licensed up to Dec. 1, 1919, was 560,811, the figures for the corresponding date of 1918 being 460,924, an increase of practically 100,000.

Commercial cars show a 26 percent increase over 1918, while of chauffeurs there has been a 23 percent increase, the number of licensed drivers footing to 176,466. While there will be additional licensing of cars up to the latter part of January, the figures will not vary materially, as registration will be comparatively small up to Feb. 1, when the new motor fiscal year begins.

It is noticeable that motor cycles show a decrease of 518 over a year ago. This also holds true in New York City, where the decrease amounts to 91.

In the State as a whole, automobile dealers have increased from 2,251 to 2,661, a gain of 410, or 18 percent. The number of buses has also increased by 23 percent. The total receipts to the Secretary of States's office from its Motor Vehicle Department will reach $6,000,000 at the end of the present month, being $1,000,000 in excess of 1918, or approximately 20 percent.

Taking the New York City registration figures separate from those of the entire State, an increase of 25,087, or 36 percent, is shown in its passenger cars. The same period has brought an increase of 24 percent in commercial cars. The number of dealers has grown from 645 in 1918 to 813 on Dec. 1, 1919. New York City registered 171,539 motor vehicles in 1919, while its chauffeurs now number 104,632, as compared with 82,476 on Dec. 1, 1918.

The important part which New York City plays in the motor vehicle receipts is revealed in the fact that the 24 percent increase for 1919 brings the total to $2,408,889.75, a gain of $470,445.25 over the same date a year ago.

The following tables give the number of cars, dealers, chauffeurs, and motor cycles on Dec. 1, 1919, and on a like date in 1918, with the increase of each:

New York State	1919	1918	Inc.
Passenger	440,043	364,050	75,993
Omnibus	21,903	17,862	4,041
Trucks	93,846	74,574	19,272
Trailers	2,359	2,187	171
Dealers	2,661	2,251	410
Total cars	560,811	460,924	99,887
Chauffeurs	176,466	143,789	32,677
Motor cycles	27,988	28,506	*518
Receipts	$5,881,623	$4,906,866	$974,756
New York City			
Passenger	122,972	97,885	35,087
Omnibus	8,622	6,306	2,316
Trucks	38,479	31,078	7,401
Trailers	653	614	39
Dealers	813	645	168
Total cars	171,539	136,528	35,011
Motor cycles	7,909	8,000	*91
Chauffeurs	104,632	82,476	22,156
Receipts	$2,408,889	$1,938,444	$470,445

*Decrease.

When New York's new license plates made their appearance on Feb. 1 they were a light pea-green with the numerals in black.

Tractor And Trailer Exhibition

With more than 90 percent of the 50,000 square feet of floor space occupied the permanent International Tractor, Trailer and Farm Implement Exchange on the seventh floor of the Grand Central Palace presented many things of interest to automobile show visitors and exhibitors. The exchange was one of the permanent divisions of the International Exposition of Industries operated by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York.

First American Car Sold Over Twenty-One Years Ago

Pioneer Motor-Propelled Vehicle Made In France In 1769—Interesting Phases In Automobile History

By CHARLES CLIFTON
(*President National Automobile Chamber of Commerce*)

The twenty-second anniversary of the first sale of a motor vehicle in the United States will come in April of this year. The automobile, which was conceived in Europe, has found its greatest development in the United States. Many of the American pioneers are still living and reaping the benefits of their early sacrifices. Charles E. Duryea, Elwood Haynes, the Apperson brothers, R. E. Olds, Alexander Winton and Henry Ford are today national personages. Their genius has brought to millions of their countrymen undreamed-of pleasures and prosperity.

Fifty years ago the automobile was the experiment of a few intrepid inventors. It was classed, by the public, with the fancies of Jules Verne, wonderful but impractical. The pioneers did not conceive that their inventions would grow into the third greatest manufacturing industry in the country.

Surprising as it may seem, the automobile is the progenitor of the locomotive. The first automobile was built and tried fifty years before the first railroad track was laid.

Captain Nicholas Joseph Gugnot is credited with having constructed, in 1769, the first motor-propelled road vehicle that actually ran. Steam was the force. This machine was clumsy, overbalanced and difficult to steer. It was partly wrecked on one of its trips and never rebuilt. It was placed in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris where it is still an object of much interest.

FIRST IN 1787

In 1787 Oliver Evans of Philadelphia built the first American automobile under a patent granted by the State of Maryland. It also was so awkward and heavy that public opinion vetoed its practicability and the inventor was forced to abandon his further experiments. In 1831 Walter Hancock, an Englishman, built a steam car that he called the Infant. This car made regular trips between London and Stratford and in 1832 the distance was extended to Brighton. This vehicle carried eleven passengers and was run at an average speed of nine miles an hour.

About 1874 Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz began their basic experiments in the field of internal combustion, hydro-carbon motors. On May 8, 1879, George Baldwin Selden of Rochester, New York, filed an application for a patent, covering the use of the gasoline motor as a propelling force of a road vehicle and upon the vehicle as a whole. This application was the pioneer patent of the industry. Selden did not build a car until some years after his patent was granted. While Carl Benz of Mannheim, Germany, built the first internal combustion, hydro-carbon motor-propelled vehicle in 1885, it was not until 1893 that the automobile practically as it is known today was launched. Panhard and Levassor, in that year, manufactured 350 motors, nearly all of which were sold.

DURYEA AND HAYNES

In America, Charles E. Duryea and Elwood Haynes were the first to build gasoline vehicles that would run. The exact date on which these respective American pioneers first ran their cars is not accurately recorded, but it was some time in 1892. To Alexander Winton goes the credit of selling the first American automobile. On April 1, 1898, he sold a one-cylinder Winton automobile to Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pa. Allison ran the car for two years and at Winton's solicitation, sold it back to the Winton company, where it is still in existence.

All these vehicles were of the "horseless carriage" type. It was not until 1901 or 1902 that the automobile, based upon the European Panhard and Levassor type, was introduced. The difference between this European model and the "horseless wagon" was that in the former a central frame to carry the power plant and act as the keystone of the car structure was developed. This idea is basic in modern automobile manufacturing.

The history of the motor truck antedates the passenger automobile. Gugnot, in France, Hancock and Russell in England, and Owens in America designed their self-propelled vehicles for commercial purposes. Gugnot's first venture was a machine to haul heavy artillery, Hancock's and Russell's machines were designed as commercial stages, while Owens's experiments aimed at a practical road wagon. The passenger car came as such only after the pioneer experiments of Daimler and Benz in the year 1885.

The possibilities of commercialising the automobile were perceived by many of the American pioneers. While the exact origin of the commercial car is somewhat obscured, evidence seems to favor Charles S. Woods, a carriage builder of Chicago, as the first manufacturer. His cars were run by electricity.

St. Closed Is Name Of Saint To Autoist

Washington has a patron saint. He is St. Closed.

At least that is what is certain auto driver thought. The driver in question was spinning along through one of the city streets when he noticed a sign in the middle of the roadway. It read, "St. Closed." He got about half way down the block when he was halted by a policeman, who asked him if he could read.

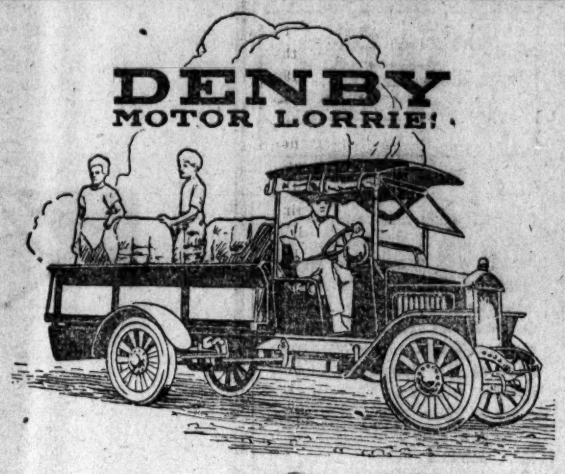
"Sure, I can," he said.

"Then, whatthehell did you run by that sign for?" the policeman demanded.

"What sign?" the driver inquired.

"The sign that said 'street closed,'" the policeman answered.

"That's one on me!" the driver exclaimed. "I read that sign, 'Saint Closed.'"



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These sturdy tyres will give you a remarkable measure of speed, endurance and economy of petrol, oil and upkeep expenses. This has been proven over and over in daily use in more than two hundred cities.

Goodyear Cord Tyres for lorries will enable you to make longer trips and more of them each day. Goodyear dealers can supply information and secure competent advice about your particular requirements.

Prospective Lorry purchasers will find it advantageous to obtain further particulars as to the ability of these tyres to reduce their hauling costs, before deciding on their tyre equipment.

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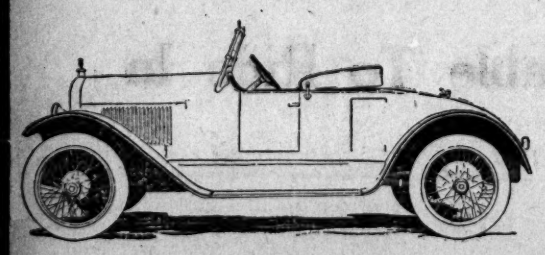
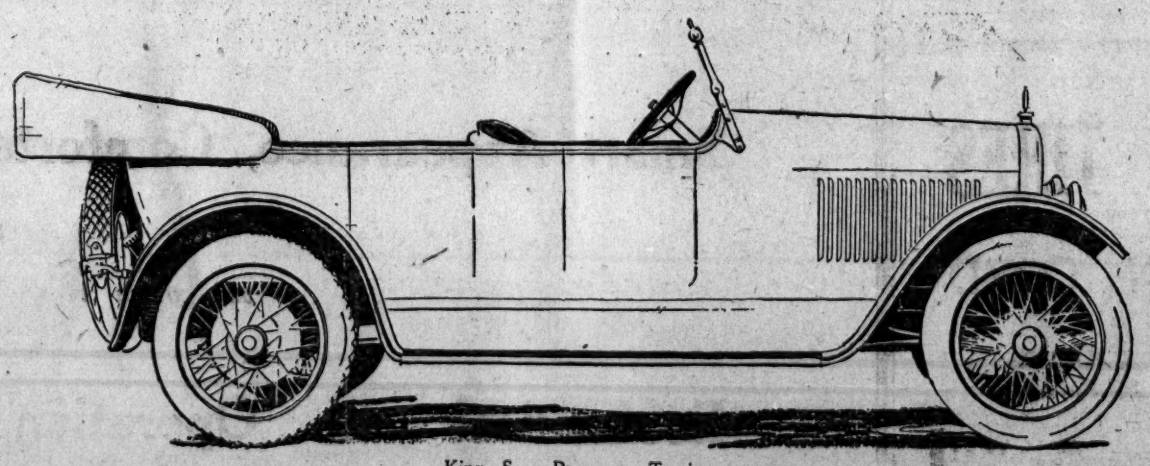
THE IDEAL FAMILY CAR

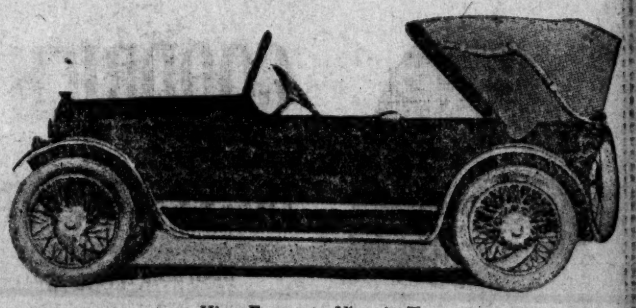
THE GASOLENE CONSUMPTION IS UNUSUALLY LOW



Three-Passenger Speed-King Roadster



King Seven-Passenger Touring



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Bazaaring Around The Auto Show

By 'BUGS' BAER
(In The New York American of January 11)

The duke of interior sports this week is bazaaring around the Automobile Circus.

Bazaaring is a word derived from the original Sanskrit, the language in which the original handwriting on the wall was first published. This means flatbottomed zero to the auto salesmen, who insist that the handwriting be confined to a certified check. Which is the beautiful, but not delicate, sentiment that furnishes the motif for the bazaaring around.

* * *

A bazaar being a place where you just rattle around without spending anything. There isn't any war tax on bazaaring. So, with the aid of a set of rubber heels and a wish-bone, a poor boy can have a lot of rich fun. He can plaster mind bets on every car in the race and wind up with a wishing parley that covers the whole works.

* * *

Before hopping into the Palace to do your ground and lofty bazaaring, you should settle a little point in etiquette. It's been a question whether a gent or his gal should enter a revolving door first. A married guy lets his wife in first, so that she can trundle the heavy works around for him. Science always conquers brute strength.

* * *

The right way to enter the Palace revolving door is to check your gal on the outside with your hat. All gals have the gimmies this year. Gimmie-this-and-gimmie-that is all right in the fur department of Woolworth's, but when a gal gets the gimmies at an Automobile Show, she is handing your bankroll a bite that the Paster Institute would diagnose as gimmies in its most virulent form.

* * *

You might take your wife to the show to take her mind off that Miami trip, which she thinks will cure her cough. She coughs a lot. Every time she thinks of Miami. But the probabilities are that one trip would be twice as expensive as the other, no matter which one you picked. The best way is to toss up a coin and compromise on a box of cough drops.

* * *

COMPOSITE CAR

Fashions in cars change quicker than the temperature of a malaria patient. This year's jewel box is next season's garbage pail. A car for the ages would be a composite limousine-bungalow with a Rolls-Royce body mounted on a Ford expense chassis. As the poets chirp it's always spring inside a limousine. Full, elliptical wire wheels with rubber axles and folding garage bills. Room for the whole family inside and a nice mezzanine seat for papa on the roof. Each purchaser of a car gets an option on a pound of sugar. Exit through the windshield in case of accident and a Chinese license plate that no motor cop and read.

* * *

If you're bazaaring, you might as well get the best.

AUTO SHOW NOTES

An exhibition of Packard Twin-six export cars was in progress during show week at the Packard Building, Broadway and Sixty-first Street. The cars showed the color schemes and other refinements popular abroad.

The Kissel Motor Car Company made its premier exhibition of the new 1920 custom-built models, consisting of the four-passenger coupe, six-passenger sedan, and four-passenger urban sedan.

One of the features of the new Marmon cars is the new instrument board on which all instrument dials are grouped in the center of the board. The group is glass-covered and supplied with indirect glareless lighting.

Instead of the battery-magneto system, the new Pierce-Arrow models are equipped with a special dual-ignition system, using two sets of spark plugs, two distributers, and two timers, working independently, but in exact unison.

At the Oakland exhibit a new four-door sedan and a smart coupe were the featured cars. The changes include several chassis refinements, while the body is of different design from that of last season.

Four body models and a chassis formed the Dort exhibit at the Grand Central Palace. The cars include a five-passenger touring car, roadster, four-season sedan, and a three-passenger coupe.

In the Willys-Knight cars there has been a decided departure in body lines, the hood being of pentagonal design. The crowned fenders are in keeping with the general low, racy appearance.

The 1920 Velie appears in a new design. The wheel base has been lenghened to 122 inches to give long, racy lines, and a high cowl and diminished windshield further reduce the resistance of air currents. A new six-cylinder car is its special feature of the year.

Many principles of aero-type construction are embodied in the Cole aero-eight cars. The 1920 models include six types—the sportsedan, sportcoupe, sportosine, toursedan, tourosine and towncar.

The new Haynes coupe is a distinctive all-season car, seating comfortably four passengers, and is intended for the business man whose time is limited and for women in their social and shopping activities.

AUTO MEN PREDICT 1920 CAR SHORTAGE

Automobile Chamber Of Commerce Dinner Guests Tell Passenger Vehicle Demands.

New York, Jan. 7.—More automobile Presidents and executive officers from the leading factories in all parts of the country than have been seen in New York for many months were here yesterday to visit the passenger car and motor truck show and to attend the annual dinner last night at the Hotel Commodore of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In discussing whether the production of passenger automobiles this year would catch up to the demand practically every factory head at the dinner thought that the shortage would continue for more than a year.

A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Corporation said that the passenger car output for 1920 would exceed 2,000,000. How far beyond that figure it might go would depend upon the readiness with which steel and other materials could be obtained. It is this recognised difficulty in obtaining material that has led nearly all of the manufacturers to curtail their tentative estimates of three months ago by a liberal margin and the most optimistic figures do not go above 2,250,000 passenger cars.

Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, said that the car shortage at the present time is close to 1,000,000 cars. Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company said that the Packard factory was preparing to double its capacity this season, due to the steadily increasing demand.

"The greatest problem which most makers have to face," added Mr. Macauley, "is to produce the regular quality with the unskilled labor available. American ingenuity in machine production has done wonders in stimulating output, but the motor industry cannot get away from the fact that skilled men can produce a better product than unskilled laborers."

"Although we may make more than 2,000,000 cars in 1920," said W. C. Marmon, head of the company making the car bearing his name, "there will be no surplus. If it were merely for cars for pleasure use, the problem could be easily solved. The great majority of the passenger cars are wanted, however, for the necessities of transportation, one of the vital needs of the country, and it is this factor that is giving such an impetus to the use of motor trucks and smaller vehicles."

Attendance at both shows reached the high mark of the week yesterday. Inquiries led most of the exhibitors to state that the demand for closed cars is greater than in any former year, and it in this particular type that the most acute shortage exists. In the Buick booth it was said that reasonable deliveries for the new sedan might be expected early in the Spring.

The new six-cylinder Reos attracted considerable interest, and its five-passenger sedan contains many improvements. The Moon sedan, with the wire wheel equipment, shows fine streamline body lines, and its 118 wheelbase chassis makes it a very roomy car. Other attractive sedan types are the Jordan, Mitchell, Peerless, Maxwell, Chalmers, Liberty, and Kissel exhibitions.

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Coventry, England.

Historic Fact.
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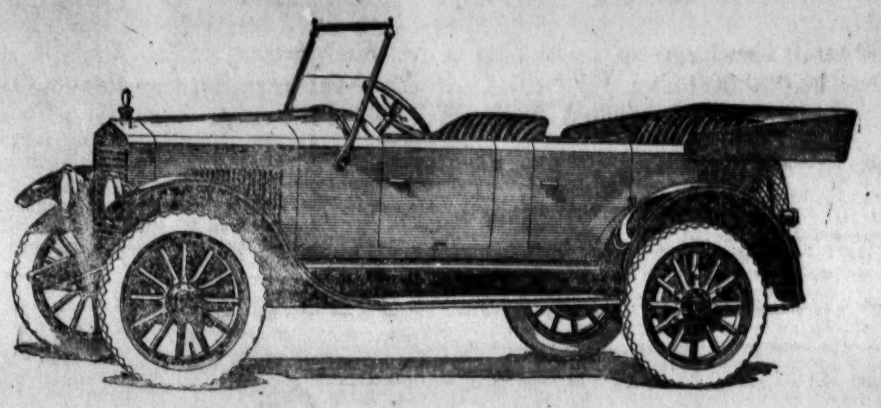
This is the finest tribute that can be paid to the production of any manufacturer.



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A demonstration will convince you as it has convinced others.

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American Automobile Manufacturers Anticipate Tremendous Increases In Sales During This Year

Over 1,000,000 Cars Expected To Be Sold In First Six Months Of 1920 While Writer Believes That Over 10,000,000 Cars Will Be In Use Before Next Year; But Five Percent Of Output In United States Will Go To Foreign Trade

By Paul H. Nystrom, Ph.D.
(In "Motor")

Dr. Nystrom's article presented herewith is based on information contained in the answers to a circular letter sent to 111 passenger car manufacturers. Of these sixty-six answered the questionnaire. It may interest the reader to know that these manufacturers confessed to an aggregate capital of $315,000,000. The plants represented have a total area of 3,280 acres and 33,355,041 square feet of manufacturing space. The companies involved employ 176,666 workmen and twenty-seven of them which answered this question use 3,721,832 tons of steel annually. While these totals cannot be taken as indicating the size of the automobile industry, they are significant in that they show the tremendous scope of even a comparatively small portion of the business.—The Editor.

What of the automobile business of 1920?

From present indications it appears likely that over a million cars will be made and sold before June 30, 1920. Before the end of 1920, it seems safe to say, that there will be nearly 2,700,000 cars placed upon the market, counting both passenger and commercial vehicles. Of this number only about five percent will find their way to foreign countries, ninety-five percent will go into this country.

The official registrations for the year ending December 31, 1918, showed 6,225,192 cars in use. There were produced about 1,600,000 cars in 1919. For various reasons, relatively a small percentage of cars passed out of use during the year, probably not more than 250,000; hence the registration for December 31, 1919, should show nearly 7,600,000 cars in use at the present time.

In another year, counting off the larger number of cars that will pass out of use, there should be about 9,000,000 cars in the country. If production continues at the rate prospective for 1920 indefinitely, there will be over 10,000,000 cars in use on December 31, 1921.

Assuming that business conditions remain favorable for automobile production and sales, what are the limits of progression in this increasing production? Surely, there is a limit. Twenty years ago people whose opinions were counted highly important predicted that there might be a possible ultimate market for as many as a hundred thousand cars. Ten years ago it was commonly believed that the country would absorb as many as 1,000,000 cars. Five years ago it was thought that there might be room for as many as 5,000,000 cars.

POSSIBLE MARKET

Who will come forward now and say what the saturation point in the use of automobiles will be? A business expert recently stated as his opinion that about 8,500,000 cars will supply the normal demand of the public. As an indication of the possible use of automobiles, if the entire nation had as many cars in proportion to population as there now are in the state of Iowa, there would be 15,500,000 cars on the road today, or nearly 10,000,000 more than the present registration.

But the customary method of referring to the number of people, the average wealth and capital, the number of persons having stated incomes of $3,000 a year or more and so on, are all fallacious bases for computing the possible market for automobiles.

The demand for automobiles no more arises from the number of people who receive incomes above a certain point than the demand for box-cars, for telephone poles, for turbine engines or for dictating machines. There may be some indirect connection in each case but it is very remote. Consider how foolish it would be to quote statistics of box-cars, of telephone poles, of turbine engines or of dictating machines in per capita terms, as automobile statistics are quoted. All of these items, including automobiles, are bought where needed and where their services will repay the purchaser above a similar expenditure made for other goods.

What determines the demand for an automobile is the earnings to be derived from its use after it has been purchased. It is not what the automobile costs but what it will earn in money or in service in proportion to what it costs, that sells it to the consumer. If an automobile costs $1,000 and will bring better results than a similar expenditure of $1,000 made in some other way, then the automobile will be bought and should be bought.

MUST FILL NEEDS

The saturation point for automobiles depends, therefore, not at all upon the present earnings of the masses of people, but rather upon what the earnings will be of those who have need for this form of transportation. The saturation point, and there is undoubtedly some such point at the present time, will not be reached until every place where the automobile can be profitably used will be filled.

From such studies as the writer has been able to make, he believes that the registration cars in use will pass 10,000,000.

As the population of the country increases and as business develops this number will gradually grow larger, though the ascent of the curve representing the increased use of cars is likely to be less rapid after passing, let us say, 9,000,000 cars.

To keep ten million or more cars in use in this country, the automobile industry in America will have to be conducted on a gigantic scale. Replacements alone will require in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 cars per year. The export business is certain to go to larger proportions in time. New uses and new developments of the car will undoubtedly be discovered and applications made that are now unknown or little thought of. In the immediate future, if business conditions remain at all favorable, the automobile industry can be counted on to continue its dominant upward move as indicated above. But even if business conditions should suffer some degree of slumpage, a setback would be but temporary, for the need for the automobile is here and the means for supplying that need will be worked out in some way.

We have indicated graphically above what the automobile business will be this coming year, granting that business conditions remain favorable. What, then, is the outlook for business conditions? What qualifications must be made to meet any possible difficulty in this direction?

It would be folly to attempt to foretell the business future precisely. But the business future depends to a very large extent upon the conditions and tendencies of the present, and the more thoroughly these are studied the less likelihood there should be of reaching a wrong prediction affecting the future. Let us see what some of these conditions are.

BUSINESS IS ABNORMAL

There are a number of exceedingly favorable facts about present business conditions for the automobile business. Among the foremost of these is that there is an abnormal business going on in all parts of the country. The retail and wholesale trade in practically every line is unprecedented. There was a heavy trade a year ago but sales rank not only higher in dollars at the present time, but also higher in actual tonnage.

The failure rate among business has been low for a period of two or three years. It shows no tendency of going higher. Collections are reported as good by practically every line and every industry.

New businesses are being started at a great rate, bringing new demands into the market. Reaction may come in this line, bringing up the failure rate to something more nearly what the average used to be.

Wages are the highest in history and show no indications of diminishing.

Agricultural conditions during the past year have not been entirely favorable in all sections, but they have been more than fair. The high prices prevailing appear to counter-balance fully any losses in production.

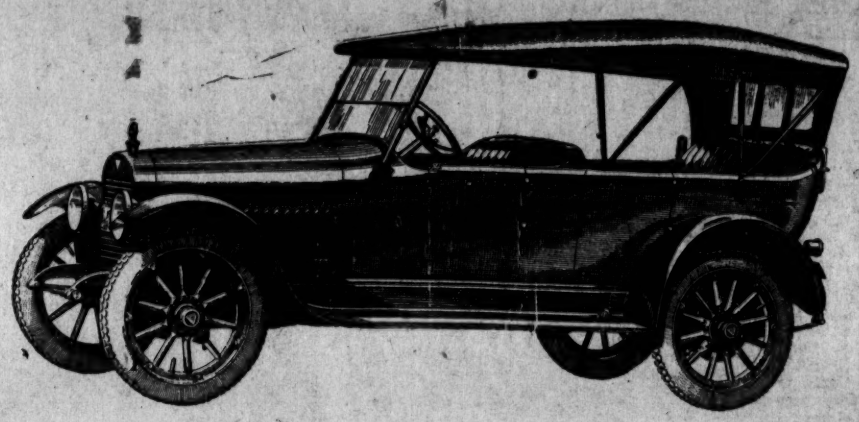
New building is going on at a feverish rate. In spite of the difficulties in getting started, actual building begun and accomplished in 1919 came nearly reaching the high level of the year 1916. Nineteen hundred and twenty may be expected to be a record year in this respect.

The prospect for manufacturing appears to be excellent, particularly because of the fact that stocks of merchandise of all kinds are low. There are no reserves. The demand, both domestic and foreign, is at the peak. On the other hand there are certain unfavorable facts which must likewise be fairly stated. Bank loans and discounts have gone to the highest point in American history.

MONEY DEMAND GREAT

The demand for money for business developments and for speculation is exceedingly great.

(Continued on Page 11)



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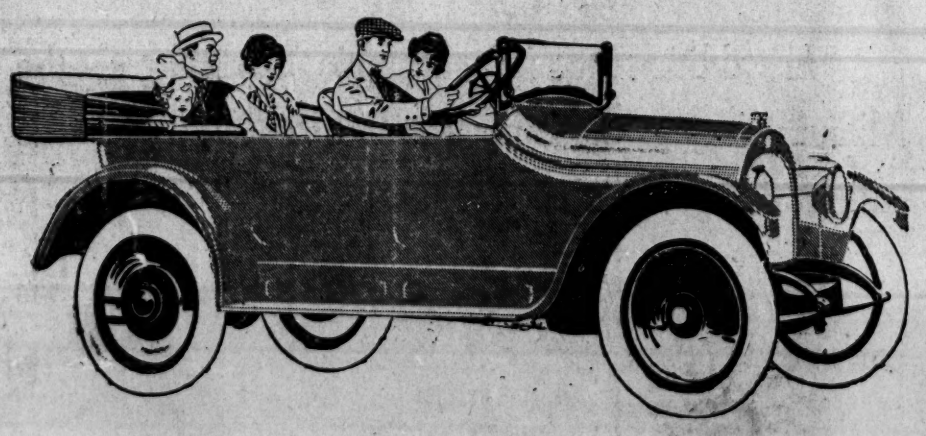

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American Automobile Manufacturers Anticipate Tremendous Increases In Sales During This Year

(Continued from Page 10)

In many banks loans are higher than deposits and reserves are being kept very active to prevent financial difficulties. As a result of these conditions banks are in a strained condition. Should there be heavy losses, resulting from foolish speculation, or even from disaster growing out of natural causes, it is probable that some of the banks would have a great deal of difficulty to take care of the claims that might immediately be placed upon them.

Another unfavorable condition is the apparent reckless speculation in stocks going on at the present time. There never was a time when funds were so much in need for taking care of business investments that should be made to provide consumers with the necessaries of life. But along with the demand for funds for such purposes there is the demand for money to be employed for speculative gain, as for example, in stock promotions, the planning of new companies and so on. This type of speculation is almost certain to lead to loss and is at the present time a harmful factor in a strained money market.

Still another difficult situation that may mean trouble for the future is the great amount of unrest among laborers. Low labor efficiency is reported from every industry. Strikes may be expected to continue in profusion until practically all groups of labor have had their fling and taste of self-enforced idleness and expression of their power over their bosses as well as a desire for more money and better working conditions.

A new labor situation must be squarely faced. About a fifth of the men employed in skilled and semi-skilled classes are unionised. Unions are growing in membership and strength. Collective bargaining is here to stay. Better that than something worse not unlikely to follow if collective bargaining is not accepted.

Rising costs for materials, together with rising labor costs, contribute to the reductions of industrial profits. It may be presumed that industrial dividends will go down until some concerns go into bankruptcy. This, however, does not necessarily mean business depression or financial disturbance for the country, since the elimination of an individual concern occasionally means better prospects for the remaining concerns, higher prices and better profits. But the prospect of cut-throat competition preceding the elimination of the weaker concerns is not a pleasant one, even for the strongest businesses.

NO DEPRESSION, FORECAST

As the result of these unfavorable conditions, is there then any prospects of a business depression in the year ahead of us? Probably not. A real business depression marked by panics results when any important part of the business public ceases to buy. The business world is upset when people have goods to sell and can find no buyers. At the present time the stock of goods offered for sale is very low. The surpluses of all of the necessities of life are limited to but a few weeks' supply.

Everybody wants to buy, not because they want to, but because they have to. Consumers must live and they must go to their dealers for merchandise. Dealers can't stop buying because their stocks are too low and customers are crowding their doors for more. Manufacturers can't stop buying raw materials because they have no surplus stocks with which to supply their customers. And the producer of raw material such as ore, coal, oil, lumber, cereals, hides, chemicals and so on are certain to have a brisk demand for their commodities, because of the more ultimate demand for the offer.

No business depression seems possible until supply has in some measure overtaken demand, but there is scarcely a line in which that exists today. Coupled with a heavy foreign demand, the people of this country need more food, more clothing, more articles of necessity and convenience for home and working place, and more buildings of all kinds than they have at present. With the demand so keen, buying will not stop, prices cannot be expected to go down, and production will go on.

But there are frequent utterances by bankers, business men, and business writers to the effect that prices must come down, that we have passed the stage of business prosperity, that a reaction is a certainty. Is there any truth in this? Probably so. There may be gradual price reductions ahead due to such natural factors as themselves cause increased supplies of goods offered to the public.

Although there are more people leaving the United States at present than are coming in, it seems probable that sooner or later the stream of immigration will again assume important proportions and thus help to swell the supply of labor and possibly to help bring down wage levels, particularly in the unskilled labor classes. With lower wage levels, increased production may be affected and prices of products gradually reduced.

Probably some, at least, of the European countries are rapidly getting back on their feet as producing nations and imports from them may be expected. At the same time their needs for goods from us will diminish, so increased importations to us and decreased exportations from us, and will raise the supply of goods available for the American public and tend to reduce the price levels.

A year or two of good big agricultural production will be a great help to lower prices. What the crops will be during the coming year no one can tell, but the outlook at the present is exceedingly favorable. But at this writing it is entirely too early to make any but the most superficial predictions.

On the other hand, with labor as scarce as it is in agricultural communities, coupled with the difficulty of harvesting any crops that are to be produced, it is likely that the farmers of the country may not attempt as great a production in 1920 as they did in 1918 and 1919.

That is, the high price of labor will tend by reaction to reduce the acreage planted to what farmers can easily cultivate without the help of hired labor. The reduced acreage means reduced products and consequently higher prices. Hence lower prices for farm products are only moderately in prospect.

In the same way in manufacturing, with the prices of raw materials and of labor so extremely high, the manufacturers are likely to go slowly into the production of any kind of goods in large quantities. For some time to come it may be expected that most producers will work both of necessity and as a matter of safe policy well below their possible market opportunity. There is a general fear of being caught with large supplies on hand in case a price slump should come. This caution will prevent any decided or marked drop.

Not until a large part of the present great fundamental wants of the public have been supplied in some degree and surplus stocks piled up, can there be anything like the old-fashioned business depression from which this country suffered so much in 1907, 1893 and 1873. The conditions now are fundamentally different.

High money rates, financial flurries and even temporary panics because of failure among business enterprises plunging into the business field, not properly planned nor administered, are almost certain to occur, but the fundamental conditions of an unsupplied demand will remain for many months to come, and as long as this is the case it is difficult to see how there can be anything approaching a business depression. Lower prices may be on the way but they are certainly not in sight for the first six months of the year 1920.

In the meantime the manufacturer or dealer who puts off making his investment in the belief that business depression is close at hand, is likely to be disappointed in his judgment as well as in his business profits.

This is not a time for reckless plunging. It appears rather to be a time of gradual readjustment. If there is to be a decline in prices, it promises to be long and gradual rather than sharp and abrupt. There appears to be nothing in business conditions or tendencies as they are to warrant the prediction that the program for automobile production outlined in the first few paragraphs of this article, will not go on fully during the year 1920, and probably into 1921, if not still further.

But there are other matters that need the consideration of the automobile manufacturer and the trade such for example, as the increasing competition of makers and the need for developing sales organisation and technique where none has existed up to the present time. Nearly all companies are planning to exceed their production and sales records for all previous years, during the next twelve months. Some are planning on doubling their productions. A few have even higher schedules before them. A remarkable fact, well worth noting, is the progress being made by many small companies, whose plans call for very large increases relatively speaking. Plant additions are being made, new buildings are being constructed, and the employment departments of these companies are busy looking for men. From reports obtained by Motor from automobile manufacturers all over the country, at least eighty percent of all concerns engaged in the industry, large and small, are planning to exceed all former year records during 1920, and a large part of the remainder plan to equal their best years. The others are undergoing reorganisations of various kinds, making it difficult or impossible to state what their plans are going to be.

Sales organisations are being strengthened and enlarged. There seems to be a general opinion that the key to success during the coming year will be in strong sales organisations and in effective sales methods.

It is not unlikely that some of the newer automobile concerns will come to the front rank in the sales field during the coming year. Because some of the older companies ceased their campaigns during the war, these newer companies coming into the market during the past year have almost, if not fully, as good an opportunity as the leaders of 1916, whose names have more or less passed out of the public mind.

In conclusion the outlook for the automobile industry for the coming year seems very bright. The basic business conditions are sound and all classes of producers are going to be very busy during the coming year filling the wants of the people. Supplies of practically all kinds are low and demands are strong, not only domestic but foreign. Prices may be expected to continue high for sometime to come and with only gradual long period reductions in view.

The demand for automobile is apparently still far from fully satisfied. New uses and applications are being developed. New classes of people are becoming users. There will be an enormous industry needed merely to provide for the upkeep when the demand finally becomes sationary.

But it is going to be harder to sell cars than formerly. Selling costs are likely to go higher, competition will grow keener.

Other things being equal the concerns with the best sales efficiency are going to grow most rapidly. There will probably come a day of reckoning when the weaker concerns will have to give way.

There are many difficulties to surmount during this coming year, many of them. The uncertainties of the present are most formidable, but so far as can be seen, there is nothing to be gained and possibly much to be lost by postponing action.

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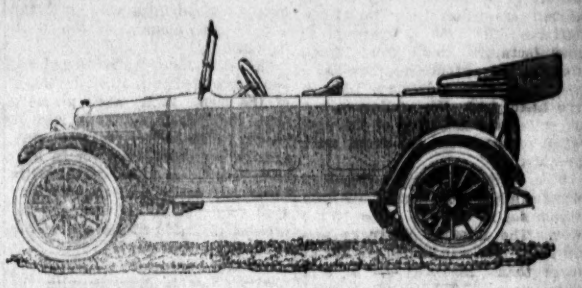

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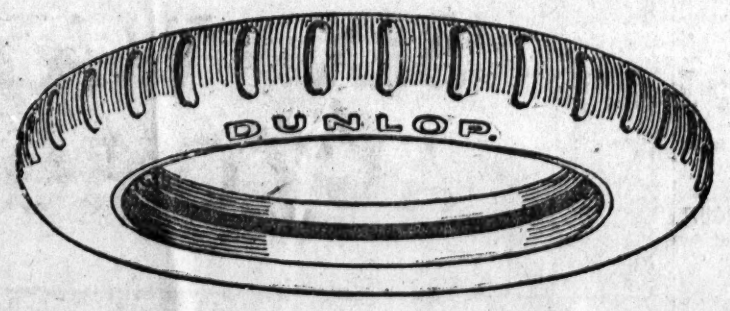

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Motor Trades Working In Harmony With Labor

Bonus Payments, Stock And Profit-Sharing Systems Freely Used In American Factories—Big Advance In Wages

At this time of stock-taking and inventories a broad view of conditions in the automobile industry is in order. Labor troubles are less in the automotive industries than in almost any other. Passenger car and truck manufacturers were early to recognise the changed conditions and the changed viewpoint of humanity and of the workers in general since the world war.

Production has always been the keynote in the automobile industry. Production today is increasing at a surprising rate, considering the unrest of the laboring classes. In spite of strikes in the parts factories, the 150 passenger car manufacturers and 250 truck makers, are producing more this year than at any previous time in the history of the industry, not excepting the last year of the war, when exports to the front were greatest.

The truck industry recovered wonderfully from the reaction which set in at the close of the war. The number of trucks produced in 1917 was 128,157, valued at more than $220,000,000, in 1918 there were 227,250 trucks produced and the value jumped to $434,000,000. For 1919, with no war orders and a setback at the beginning of the year, the number of trucks produced will approximate 250,000, valued at approximately $500,000,000.

The production planned for 1920 is variously estimated at from 325,000 to 400,000.

In the passenger car industry there was no setback in demand at the close of the war, but production was curtailed and dealers were unable to obtain cars. The manufacturers were changing from war to a peace time basis, for it is well known that the automobile industry did its share in war production. There is every indication that the coming year will see produced in this country 2,300,000 or more motor driven vehicles.

The American Government now realises the fact that there are such things as Bolsheviki and propagandists in the country. It realises that much of the unrest is due to propaganda of unscrupulous demagogues and labor leaders. The foreign element among the laboring classes has been led to believe that there is an opportunity to overthrow the Government and existing conditions. American laboring men, however, know that there is not the slightest chance of any widespread revolutionary movement making headway in the country. Unbounded confidence in the ability of the United States to weather any kind of an industrial or financial disturbance seems unlimited.

In the automotive industry there are many examples of what may be termed "industrial democracy." There are many instances of co-operation between employer and employe. Skilled labor in the automobile plants knows that the law of supply and demand governs the cost of commodities. Statistics have shown that very few operate closed shops. There is no distinction made between union and non-union labor, but more than 90 per cent operate open shops. The increase in the wages of automobile mechanics amounts to approximately 80 percent since the armistice.

Almost all of the known methods of profit sharing, bonuses, premiums for rapid production, co-partnership plans, employes' representation, home building plans, etc., are in successful operation among the manufacturers of cars, trucks and parts.

The bonus system in most cases include continuous attendance and length of service as requisites, six months' continuous service usually being the minimum. Bonuses are then paid at the end of nine months and at the end of twelve months. Such bonuses were established in certain plants as a war measure but have been continued.

The anniversary check plan, which is very successfully used by one large manufacturer, allows each employe to receive an anniversary check on each anniversary of his employment, based on his total earnings for the previous year. On the first and up to and inclusive of the fourth anniversary the workers receive 5 percent, and on the fifth and each succeeding anniversary 10 percent of earnings during the year in addition to their salary.

Co-partnership arrangements are also quite common, but continuous service is necessary to entitle the employes to purchase stock of the company. Stock to the amount of 20 percent of annual earnings may be purchased by any employe who has been with the company three months or more. Stock applications must be accompanied by an initial payment of 10 percent; 50 percent of the cost of the stock is taken care of by the employer, provided the employe remains in service and in good standing for four years. The other 40 percent is paid by the employe in installments during the four years.

In one plant all factory employes who have been in service for two years or more are entitled to annual vacations of one week with full pay. Another maker who manufacturers bodies allows a certain direct labor cost for each particular type of body, and if the body is built for less the difference is divided with the men.

A liberal profit-sharing plan is in operation by another maker who divides with the employes 25 percent of the profits pro rata in proportion to the amount of money paid to each employe that remains in the employ of the company throughout the year. By this means, any employe has it within his power to make his dividend large or small in proportion to the quality and amount of the work he does.

In other factories a 10 percent bonus is added to the pay envelopes of the men each week provided that they have not been late or absent. This maker reports a very greatly decreased turnover in help as a result. A $1,000 paid-up life insurance policy is provided for each employe free of cost and increased to $1,500 at the end of the first year's service.

Another successful method of profitsharing is dividing with the men a definite percentage of the profits as wages. This dividend, however, which runs from 6 to 17 percent, is paid every two weeks in an envelope marked "Employes' Dividend." This represents the workers' share in the profits resulting from increased activity and greater efficiency. In one instance, the result of this system was an actual shortening of hours from fifty-three to fifty per week; at the same time production was increased 8 percent.

Still another method is the setting aside of a definite percentage of the earnings of the company to be divided among the employes in the form of wages. This method with one firm has resulted in accomplishing the same amount of work with fewer employes, which, of course, means that each employe receives a larger wage. It is to the workers' interest to produce the largest amount possible with the smallest number of men. A notable example of the results of this system was an increase in wages of 50 percent.

Better working conditions must inevitably result where the management and men co-operate. Housing conditions are improved. More men own their homes by means of co-operative buying. Co-operative stores and even banks are being established.

There is a leaven in all the seething mass of apparent unrest that will ultimately result in the common good. That bit of leaven is the fact that by means of all these conferences of the various groups and factions each gets the viewpoint of the other, each understands the feelings and desires of the other and this will ultimately bring about an understanding and settlement of our present labor difficulties. The automobile industry in America is looking forward to the largest year in its history in 1920.

DETECTING A SHORT CIRCUIT

When two of the wires of the lighting or starting system are producing a short-circuit an inevitable accompaniment of the condition is heat. By feeling carefully along the line the operator can usually detect the presence of a short by the heat that is being generated.

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Engineering Creed Of Harry C. Stutz

I believe, first of all, that the real business of anything mechanical is to work well and wear well. Therefore, I hold simplicity, strength and serviceability above all else.

I believe, on the other hand, that an engineered product can be both strong and well designed. Then beauty can be built around these features.

I hold that true beauty is always simple and so avoid all unnecessary embellishments.

Real beauty, too, is based on genuineness, and it cannot be obtained by using cheap or imitative materials. I insist on the best of everything and never tolerate substitutes or "seconds."

Having strength and beauty, I bear in mind the point of economy and insist on applying the very limit of practical engineering to the motor, so that it may get the last ounce of power out of every drop of fuel.

A motor car can never be any better than the shop in which it is built and the men who build it. You can't get quality except in a rigidly disciplined shop from which all workmen except the most conscientious and expert are barred.

Finally, I believe there is a point in any factory's expansion where the penalty for increased production may become decreased quality, and I will never build any more cars than I can build well.

1920 Model Features

The new Overland four sedans, with their three-point spring suspension, make on attractive appearance in their body finish of Copenhagen blue.

At the New York show a new light six featured the Studebaker exhibit on a 112-inch wheel base chassis and weighing less than 2,500 pounds for the compete touring car.

According to John N. Willys, light weight with power, durability, and road comfort is the demand of the day in automobile construction.

The 1920 Essex chassis at the Palace showed the strength of its construction and simplicity of design. Part of the valve housing on top of the cylinders has been cut away to show the operation of the valves. A detail of the fine material and workmanship was seen in the little Hyatf roller bearings used on the intake valve rocker arms.

The Hudson exhibit included, in addition to a stripped chassis, a four-passenger phaeton, seven-passenger phaeton, sedan, coupe, touring limousine and limousine. The chassis attracts attention because of its strength and the simplicity of its lines.

A high, narrow radiator, duplex headlamps of distinctive design, a tapering bonnet of many louvres, a patent leather visor over the windshield, individual front fenders and wide, sharp-cornered doors are some of the features of the new National Sextet sedan and coupe.

All Maxwell truck bodies are interchangeable with the same platform, according to L. C. Freeman, executive engineer for the Maxwell Motor Company. The Maxwell has a ten-foot loading space and the bodies are adaptable to many different uses, both in the city and country.

In addition to its sixes, the Nash Company shows for the first time this year a four-cylinder model with a flexible valve-in-head motor and an attractive streamline body.

The new Moon roadster model shows in body and design a flowing straightness of lines, the bevel of the streamline being carried from the radiator all the way through the body with its graceful slowing deck.

The improvement in Peerless body design is noticeable chiefly in the heightened radiator and in more graceful handling of the lines at the cowl, and improved fender design.

The Maibohm car made its first appearance in a New York show. It is a light six made in Sandusky, Ohio, that began the manufacture of wagons thirty years ago.

Numerous improvements characterise the 1920 Case cars. The wheel base has been lenghtened to 126 inches. The Delco ignition system has been installed with the Westinghouse starter and generator. The divided front seats are displaced by a solid front seat.

The Lexington's latest closed car model is known as the Lex-Sedan. It is of the four door type, with high sides. There are six side windows of equal size and square cornered. In Summer the glass side panels and frame work may be entirely removed.

The Mitchell Company exhibited at the New York show a new series of cars characterised by very graceful body lines, the radiator being sloped back smartly to get away from the stubby effect of the old style straight radiator.

American Factory Methods In British Auto Making

London, Jan. 3.—Plans are now complete, says the Daily Mail, for making on a large scale the Anglo-American mass-produced motor car. The Willys-Overland firm of America has combined for this purpose with the Crossley Motors of Manchester. The directorate of the new company, whose capital will be partly British and partly American, will be a combination of the present directors of the two companies. Only British labor will be employed but American factory methods will be introduced and a number of Americans who understand mass production will be at the new works for some time to give instruction. The latest American quantity production machinery will be introduced.

PROSPERITY AND ACCIDENTS

Novel Deduction From Increased Motor Injuries In Massachusetts

A factor which seems to strengthen the need for a reasonable examination of motor car operators is indicated in the annual report of accidents in the State of Massachusetts as compiled by the Automobile Accident Investigating Division of the Department of Public Works in that State.

It shows that during the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 last a total of 582 persons were killed in motor vehicle accidents and 16,281 were injured, while 21,304 accidents were reported. The previous year the figures were 490 killed, 8,598 injured, and 15,888 accidents reported.

The increases are 16 percent in killed, 90 percent in injured, and 34 percent in accidents. As the number of motor vehicles registered gained 25 percent during the year, the increase in the fatalities is lower than might be expected from the larger number of vehicles on the roads.

In endeavoring to deduce the probable cause for the 90 percent increase in persons injured. The Boston Transcript attributes it to the greater public prosperity, shown by the fact that the higher wages received by workers during the war period and since its cessation have brought a new class of owners into the motor-using ranks.

"Thousands of men," it is explained, "a large proportion of foreign birth, with little knowledge of the laws of the road, slight mental training, and consequently possessed of slow mental processes, have been turned loose on the highways with motor cars. They load their cars far beyond normal capacity and go riding.

"Ignorant to an amazing degree of the mechanism of their vehicle, knowing little about the laws of the road, and mentally equipped so that in an emergency their reactions are slow and at times paralysed, they become involved in accidents in which a disproportionate number of people is injured by reason of the crowding of the cars.

"This is borne out by other figures, which show that of the injured by far the largest number were occupants of motor vehicles. Of the 16,281 persons hurt during the year, 8,712 were occupants of motor vehicles. And this number is 250 percent greater than during the preceding year. Such an increase is attributable to the crowding of cars, many accidents resulting in the injury, more or less seriously, of six to eight passengers who were in an ordinary five-passenger car."

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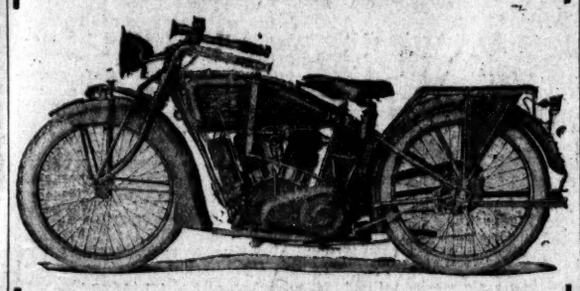

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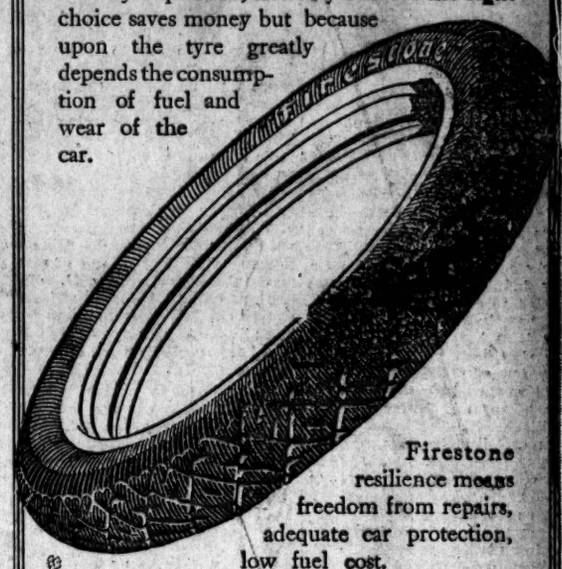

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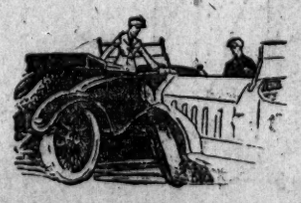
1. The other driver who speeds round a bad corner without warning or signal.
2. The person who, on a rainy, windy day, hides himself behind an umbrella.
3. The person who becomes "rattled" in a tight place in the traffic.
4. The child who runs across the street without stopping to look.
5. The man who steps from behind the car immediately before you.
6. The old person, possibly deaf, who crosses the street without the usual precautions.



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